THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

TEN MILLION ANSWERS TO GERMANY

IN THE DARK HOUR OF DOUBT, when the nations are questioning Russia's intentions, when the potentialities of Germany's *U*-boat campaign are still undefined, and when against the great new British drive in Belgium we have to balance Austria's unexpected new offensive on the Carso Plateau, 10,000,000 men of military age register in one day in the United States. Here, our papers note, is America's conclusive answer to all efforts to convince the German people that this is "Wilson's war," and that it is without popular support or approval in the world's greatest Republic. It is also, they add, our answer to "the spies, the conspirators, the demagogs who tried to obstruct the Draft Law." The German press, we are told, have been assuring their readers that our Liberty Loan is a "colossal failure," that our Draft Law is meeting with riotous resistance, and that all our war-preparations are facing failure. But now, as the Springfield *Republican* remarks, "the history that on June 5 was quietly but indelibly made within our borders, without pomp or serious disturbance, will be read and studied in Berlin," where it will be recognized as "a registration not merely of men, but of a national purpose, indorsed, supported, and confirmed." The success of the registration "marks the longest step toward peace since the Kaiser began the war," says the New York *Globe*, which hails it as "the answer of American democracy to Prussian autocracy," and believes that "it sounds the death-knell of Prussian militarism and all that it implies." No less optimistic is the comment of the English papers, the London *Daily Express* hailing America's registration as "perhaps the most heartening event that has happened in three years," and the London *Morning Post* declaring that it "makes certain the eventual defeat of Germany."

But what does it mean to America herself? In the first place, answers *The Wall Street Journal*, it means "the first real step to a spiritual realization of the fact of war by our intensely individualistic people." "Nothing better calculated to knit our heterogeneous people together could be imagined," adds the same paper, which suggests that perhaps in this fact lies the greatest moral significance of Registration day. The New York *Tribune*, noting that on that day "more than 10,000,000 men were put at the Government's disposal with less excitement than usually accompanies an ordinary State or local election," is convinced that "despite all forebodings, the country is entering this war more united in feeling than it has been in any of its wars, the war with Spain being a possible exception."

"You who like drama, look at this one," exclaims the Chicago *Herald:*

"Ten million actors called at once to possible appearance on the most amazing of all stages. It staggers the imagination. A nation, the freest of all democracies, after less than two months of hesitation, calls by law to the most rigid of all employments one-tenth of her population. What body so huge ever before moved psychologically so quickly to such tremendous action?

"In spite of objections, oppositions, agitations, plots, it is clear that the vast majority of the people in America believe in this summons to arms. Only such a belief, common and profound, could have achieved such a result. The few who hung back are the most astonishing evidence of the conviction of the people. The nation has stirred; the nation has taken this step. They say that we have not heard the thunder of the guns; that we shall realize we are in war only when the black lists of casualties fill our newspapers. They are wrong. We know now that we are at war, and why we are at war. Our eyes are open; we have seen a vision. Not otherwise, God knows, could we have acted.

"Our young men have done what had to be done. A few, perhaps, believed it evil in itself; many, it may be, regretted that the responsibility fell on them. But everywhere, over millions of square miles of territory, they came forward as they were commanded, each answering his 'Here!' to the incomparable roll-call.

"Other nations have submitted to the draft? Yes, where their men were bred to it from infancy. The United States has used the draft before? Yes, after years of hesitation. But this draft nothing before has ever paralleled. . . . . .

"But if this was the act of the nation, what was the reason of the nation? . . . . . .

"We had to go to war. There was no way out, unless we accepted brutality for reason, horror as a bedfellow, the black flag at the masthead, emperors as anarchs, humanity as a fable, and our own final shame. The spirit of good faith to civilization, and that only, could move our mass; and when we accepted the draft we accepted it in that spirit.

"If this has been our action and our motive, what is our responsibility? To see that this great thing shall not result in failure. We—the nation—do not follow the flag. The flag follows us. Where shall we lead it? How shall we serve those men called to serve us? As they have registered, so we must register ourselves, each in his measure. Who was drafted yesterday? Ten million? A hundred million! We drafted ourselves; and in our service there are no exemptions."

What some observers, both here and abroad, mistook for

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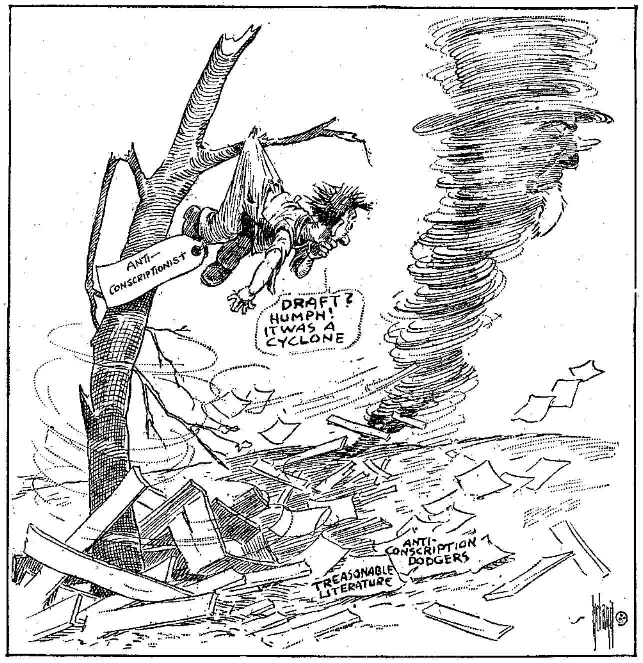
apathy was gravity, remarks the New York *Times*, which goes on to say:

"The American people have come in for some pretty hard knocks at the hands of those, mostly among themselves, who wanted more rage and red fire. It is admitted that never before did the American people go to war in such a mood; but it is becoming clearer all the time that the mood in which they are going to war is much deadlier than any in which they ever went to war before. They are not dancing and shouting. But those who misinterpreted that fact might have remembered that neither did France—France, which always before went to war dancing and shouting. There is no excitement, and because there had been excitement, say, in the little Spanish War, men thought there could be no war without it; but in place of that uncalculating effervescence of the little war there is a steady resolve to do what is necessary that this monster of autocracy shall perish from the earth and that liberty shall not. If we go gravely into a grim undertaking instead of going exultantly into a sporting excursion, if our mood of 1917 is not our mood of 1898, yet our mood of 1917 is France's mood of 1914; and our enemy should take no comfort from that."



FINE CHANCE HE HAS OF STOPPING THE DRAFT!
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

The Times sees significance also in the fact that our young men went to register in the same polling-places where last year they cast their ballots for President and for members of Congress:

"There is a mighty significance in that fact, tho autocracy will not yet understand it. The people elected their temporary rulers. Those temporary rulers, that is, the people themselves, called the people out to war. The people respond by going to the same place where they elected their temporary rulers and enrolling themselves. The people chose the men who were to decide for them the issues of peace and war, and when the decision was for war the people responded to their own call, in the same places and in the same way. We call ourselves to war and answer our own call. Autocracy decides when it will be to its own interest to have a war and orders its people, drilled for that moment through forty-five years, from their homes into a camp. This contrast is one to silence impatience with democracy, but more impressive than the contrast itself is the way in which it is shown.

"Ten millions. But these ten millions are drawn only from one body of Americans, those from 21 to 31 years of age. The military age in this country used to be from 18 to 45, and if the call had gone out for men of those ages the answer would have been as ready. America to-day, despite all the sneers of those who would have everything done in a jiffy and have no tolerance for an hour, presents a nobler spectacle than at any similar moment in her history, this spectacle of the people's war, the people's call, and the people's answer."

The accomplishment, virtually without disorder or evasion, of this first step toward the creation of our new National Army is hailed by the New York *Sun* as marking "a peaceful revolution." We read:

"Three years ago the politician who prophesied that Congress would adopt by overwhelming majorities in both chambers a bill for universal conscription, and that the people would obey the law without material protest, would have been thought mad. The nation looked with aversion, almost with horror, upon the enormous armies of Europe. They could not comprehend that universal service may be, as in France, the greatest of democratizing forces. They did not see that where every citizen must be a soldier, every soldier will be a citizen, jealous of his civil rights and liberty, creator of the Government he defends, and with a voice in the maintenance or overthrow of the power that directs the war in which he fights.

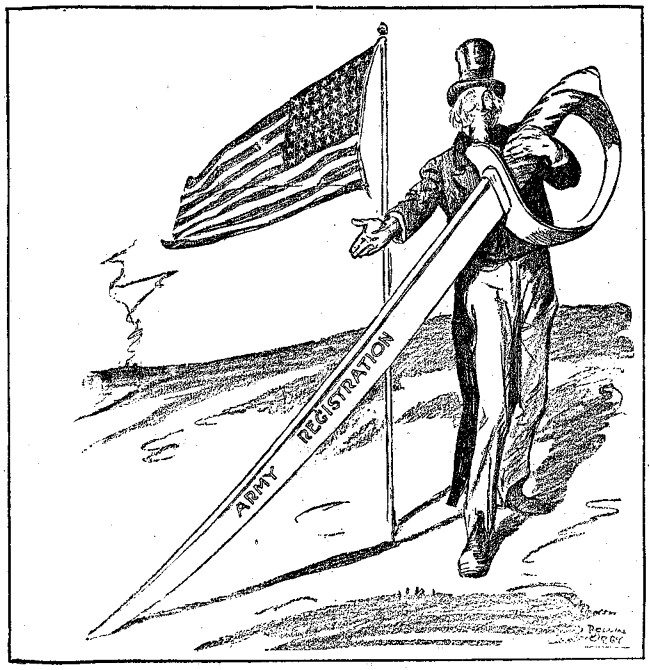
"They complained of the aristocracy of the Army, of the immeasurable gulf between officers and men, and of the arrogance of the shoulder-strapped snob toward the civilian class. Only now are they beginning to understand that where every one is liable to service there can be no special aristocracy in that service; that where the rich man's son and the poor man's son are side by side in the ranks, the more influential father will see to it that official arrogance shall be curbed.

"Conscription has been resorted to as a war-measure, but out of it will inevitably develop a system of universal military service that will prove the most nationalizing and democratizing force ever operative in the United States."

Registration day, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "in a sense marked the real entrance of America into the war." And the Philadelphia *North American* points out that—

"This registration of all citizens designated as eligible for military service, as preliminary to a selective draft, is more than remarkable; it is, we believe, unique, because no other nation ever put into effect compulsory service under these circumstances. Conscription has been in force in several countries for many years; others have adopted it in the midst of war, as was done by the Confederacy and the Federal Government half a century ago and by Great Britain in this conflict; but this is the first time that a people has made it an original part of a war-program."

The whole nation will watch with intense interest and solicitude the making of its first genuinely conscript army, remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which goes on to say:



WHAT GERMANY CALLED "A WOODEN SWORD."
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

"We are proud of our trained regulars who will before long take their appointed place on the firing-line in France. We are proud of the volunteers in our National Guard who have been seasoned by border service, who are to-day performing whatever

OUT OF THE DRAFT—INTO JAIL.

Persons who tried to interfere with registration last week found themselves in the hands of the police. The picture shows the rounding-up of circulators of an antiregistration petition in Cincinnati. Such precautions reduced enrolment-day disturbances to a minimum.

war-duty has been assigned to them and who are ready to a man to die for their flag. But it is no disparagement to the regular Army or to the Guard to say that the nation will have a peculiar interest, and therefore a peculiar pride, in this new Army whose very existence testifies to our adoption of the sound democratic principle that the duty to defend the country either on its own soil or elsewhere devolves upon all able-bodied citizens regardless of their personal preferences or objections. No man can buy immunity from our modern draft as men bought immunity from the draft of 1863. It affects all alike, the rich as well as the poor, the educated as well as the ignorant. The application of it will do more than anything else to build up and strengthen the truly national spirit without which the successful prosecution of the war to which we have committed ourselves would be impracticable."

Regulations for registration provide that the names of those who registered shall be posted publicly in each district, and that copies of these lists shall be available for publication by the newspapers. In regard to the next steps in the process of creating an army by selective draft there seems to be still some vagueness. According to the Washington correspondents, the machinery for carrying out the terms of the Draft Act is not yet complete. The rules governing exemptions are now being framed. But the general principles which will govern, writes Mr. David Lawrence in the New York *Evening Post,* may be stated as follows:

"(1.) The individual will not be required to make a plea for exemption if his name is drawn in the drafting process. If an employer considers that the services of an employee are indispensable to the successful conduct of his business, he will be given an opportunity to say so under oath. But the point of view will not be the advantage or disadvantage to private business, but to the Government and the national defense. Enterprises in no way related to the national defense and the war will find it more difficult to get their men exempt than those immediately connected with the manufacture of supplies or agriculture.

"(2.) The local Exemption Boards will not be permitted to pass on industrial or agricultural exemptions, but upon the question of dependent relatives and whether the individual is or is not an official of the executive, legislative, or judicial branches of the State or National governments. They will examine for serious physical disabilities, but a second examination will be given on entrance to the Army itself.

"(3.) The Federal Review Boards, about fifty in all, will travel through the several judicial districts of the United States and hear and examine applicants for exemptions. The composition of the Federal Review Board is one of the most important things on which the special committee in the Provost-Marshal's office is now working. The hope is to select a leading engineer or technical man, a leading business man, and a lawyer, and possibly a labor representative, all to be men of the highest repute, indorsed, doubtless, as to character and integrity by the Federal judges."

In a statement issued by the Government's Committee on Public Information on June 7 we read:

"Two facts appear from the early registration figures, altho complete returns have been received from but few States. These are that thus far the total registration is running below the Census Bureau's estimates of the number of males within the registration ages; the other is that over 50 per cent. of the registered men come under the classifications 'indicating' exemptions.

"This does not mean that this proportion will be exempt. It is only a convenient tabulation of information which is desired. Who will be exempt and who will not be can not be known until the President has promulgated the regulations covering exemptions. . . . . . .

"The general plan for the exemption machinery in connection with the further operation of the selective law is as follows: There will be a local exemption board for approximately each 30,000 population. The power of appointing these boards rests with the President, but the task is so large that a general plan for their selection has been outlined by the President.

"These local boards will have to do especially with 'self-executing exemptions,' that is, those in which exemption depends only upon the determination of facts, as, for example, whether a man is a Federal, State, or judicial officer; whether he is a clergyman, or whether he comes in any other way within any classification for which exemption is specifically provided in the selective service law.

"In each Federal district there will be at least one board of review, to which appeal may be taken from local boards, and which will have also original jurisdiction in the exclusion or discharge from the selective draft of 'persons engaged in industry, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interests during the emergencies.'"

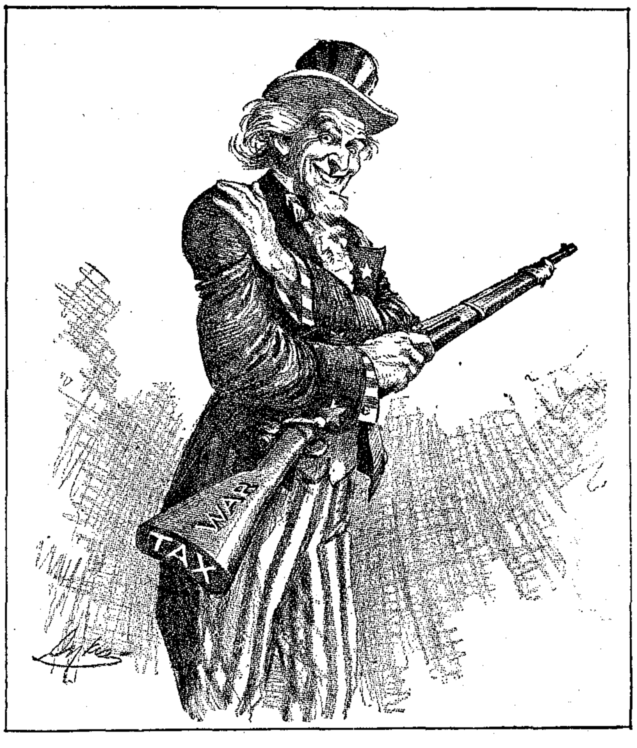
It will take weeks, if not months, the correspondents tells us, to analyze, summarize, and classify the cards which were filled out on June 5, and it may be late in the fall before the War Department will be able to call up the first draft of men for training. Ultimately, Major-General Leonard Wood says: "We shall likely have to send a million men or two million men across the sea, and perhaps leave many thousands of them there."

WHY WE ARE FIGHTING GERMANY

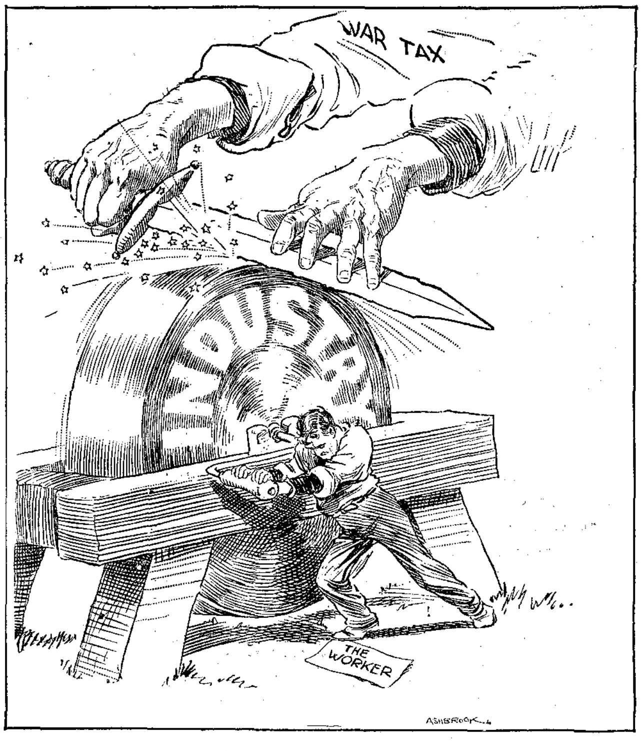
INCREDIBLE THO IT MAY SEEM in view of the persistent and murderous aggressions by which Germany forced this war upon us, voices ostensibly American are still heard asking why we fight, while others go even further and declare that we have been "tricked" into entering the war by England, or by President Wilson, or by American millionaires whose profits were cut by the activities of the German *U*-boats. It is unnecessary, of course, to characterize such utterances. But there are also journals and individuals of unquestioned loyalty who feel that the official statement of our case, with its emphasis on noble and altruistic ideals, needs to be supplemented by a sharp reminder that this is for us a war of self-defense in which the very soul of our nation is at stake. In addition to the outrageous murder of American sailors and passengers, and the effort to set Mexico and Japan at our throats, "we are in this war," says the New York *Herald*, "because we realize that the despotism which set out to crush liberty in Europe had marked this country as its next victim." In fact, Germany boasted that America would be "made to compensate it for the costs of this war," recalls the Newark *News*, and the Brooklyn *Eagle* foresees Germany, if victorious, smashing the Monroe Doctrine and invading South America. As the Chicago *Tribune* puts it, Americans are fighting now "in order that they shall not have to fight five or ten years from now under the worst possible conditions." This same idea that "ours is a war of self-defense" is reiterated by Secretary Lane, of the Interior Department, in a ringing statement which, declares the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "ought to be read by every American able to read it, and translated or interpreted to those who are not." Speaking in Washington on the eve of Registration Day, the Secretary said in part:

> "We did not wish to fight Germany. She made the attack upon us; not on our shores, but on our ships, our lives, our rights, our future. For two years and more we held to a neutrality that made us apologists for things which outraged man's common sense of fair play and humanity. At each new offense—the invasion of Belgium, the killing of civilian Belgians, the attacks on Scarborough and other defenseless towns, the laying of mines in neutral waters, the fencing off of the seas—and on and on through the months we said: 'This is war—archaic, uncivilized war, but war! All rules have been thrown away; all nobility; man has come down to the primitive brute. And while we can not justify, we will not intervene. It is not our war!'
>
> "Then why are we in? Because we could not keep out. The invasion of Belgium, which opened the war, led to the invasion of the United States by slow, steady, logical steps. Our sympathies evolved into a conviction of self-interest. Our love of fair play ripened into alarm at our own peril.
>
> "We talked in the language and in the spirit of good faith and sincerity, as honest men should talk, until we discovered that our talk was construed as cowardice. And Mexico was called upon to cow us. We talked as men would talk who cared alone for peace and the advancement of their own material interests, until we discovered that we were thought to be a nation of mere money-makers, devoid of all character—until indeed we were told that we could not walk the highways of the world without permission of a Prussian soldier, that our ships might not sail without wearing a striped uniform of humiliation upon a narrow path of national subservience. We talked as men talk who hope for honest agreement, not for war, until we found that the treaty torn to pieces at Liége was but the symbol of a policy that made agreements worthless against a purpose that knew no word but success.
>
> "And so we came into this war for ourselves. It is a war to save America—to preserve self-respect, to justify our right to live as we have lived, not as some one else wishes us to live. In the name of Freedom we challenge with ships and men, money, and an undaunted spirit that word *Verboten*, which Germany has written upon the sea and upon the land. For America is not the name of so much territory. It is a living spirit, born in travail, grown in the rough school of bitter experiences, a living spirit which has purpose and pride and conscience—knows why it wishes to live and to what end, knows how it comes to be respected of the world, and hopes to retain that respect by living on with the light of Lincoln's love of man as its Old and New Testament. It is more precious that this America should live than that we Americans should live. And this America as we now see has been challenged from the first of this war by the strong arm of a Power that has no sympathy with our purpose, and will not hesitate to destroy us if the law that we respect, the rights that are to us sacred, or the spirit that we have, stand across her set will to make this world bow before her policies, backed by her organized and scientific military system. The world of Christ—a neglected but not a rejected Christ—has come again face to face with the world of Mohammed, who willed to win by Force."

The invasion and enslavement of Belgium, the murder of

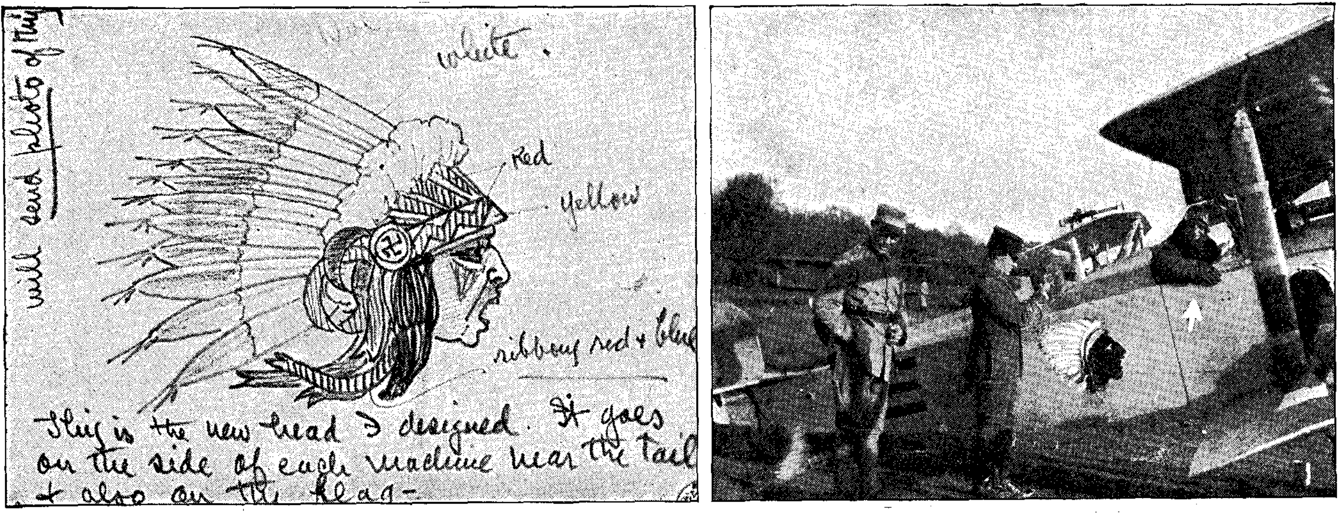


"YES, SHE KICKS, BUT THINK OF THE CHAP AT THE OTHER END."
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.



DON'T BEAR DOWN TOO HARD.
—Ashbrook in the Dayton *Journal*.

WHERE THE TAXES WILL BE FELT.


will send photo of this
white.
Red
yellow
ribbons red + blue
This is the new head I designed. It goes on the side of each machine near the tail + also on the head-

THE RED MAN ON A NEW WAR-PATH.

This Indian head, the emblem of the Lafayette Escadrille, the famous squadron of American aviators flying for France, was designed by Corporal Hinkle, of Cincinnati, who was a student in the Paris Academy of Design. The drawing, with notations, is reproduced from a letter to his parents. Seated in the plane in the other picture is R. C. Lufbery, the American recently decorated with the English military medal.

women and children on the *Lusitania*, the deliberate torpedoing of hospital-ships—these things, declares Secretary Lane, "proclaim the gospel that government has no conscience," and this doctrine can not live side by side with democracy." He adds:

> "We are fighting Germany because in this war feudalism is making its last stand against oncoming democracy. . . . Let this old spirit of evil have its way and no man will live in America without paying toll to it, in manhood and in money. This spirit might demand Canada from a defeated, navyless England, and then our dream of peace on the north would be at an end. We would live, as France has lived for forty years, in haunting terror."

CHINA'S NEW REVOLUTION

INTO THE SEETHING CALDRON of the world's troubles China throws a fresh ingredient of alarm by starting a new revolution. Shanghai dispatches state that General Shang-Hsun, Military Governor of the Province of Anhwei, formed a provisional government with the militarists on June 2 at Tientsin. The militarists are said to have completely isolated Peking, established a strict censorship on the telegraph-lines, and made President Li-Yuan-hung a virtual prisoner. Indications appear that the revolutionists wish to force China into war with Germany, a step the Government would not take. It had broken diplomatic relations, but *Asia*, the organ of the American Asiatic Association (New York), recalls that early in April the Peking correspondent of *The North China Daily News* called attention to the fact that "the furore with which the first two steps were taken has quieted down, and the Government from pure lack of initiative stands still." A week later, *Asia* recalls, the Cabinet stated in a circular telegram to the provinces that there was not the slightest truth in the reports that China would not take the final step against Germany or that she would swerve in any way from the policy she had laid down. The only explanation for the delay was that certain preparations must be made by the Government before China could declare war. Then on May 11, *Asia* goes on to relate, a cable from Peking stated that after a secret session the House of Representatives had refused to pass a resolution declaring war on Germany. Premier Tuan-Chi-jui had addrest the House, urging a declaration of war, but was denounced by members who said that he was attempting to coerce Parliament, and on May 19 it was decided not to consider any war-measure until the Premier and Minister of War resigned. Tuan accordingly resigned, but war was not declared, and now we learn from Amoy dispatches that among the demands of the revolutionists are the reinstatement of Tuan as Premier and war against Germany.

Of the underlying causes of China's inactivity, *Asia* remarks, it is difficult to speak with certainty, tho there can be no doubt of the influence of a liberally subsidized German propaganda:

> "To this prompting may be traced the solicitude of the notorious ex-Viceroy Tsen Chun-hsuan to keep his country out of the war. On the same side are ranged leaders of the Kuomintang like Tang Shao-yi, Li Lieh-chun, and Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, who have been campaigning zealously against a final break with Germany. Among Chinese politicians of less dubious disinterestedness, there is a feeling that China will not enter the war until she has definitely come to terms with the Allies—that is, until she has secured something more definite than the promise of favorable consideration of her requirements."

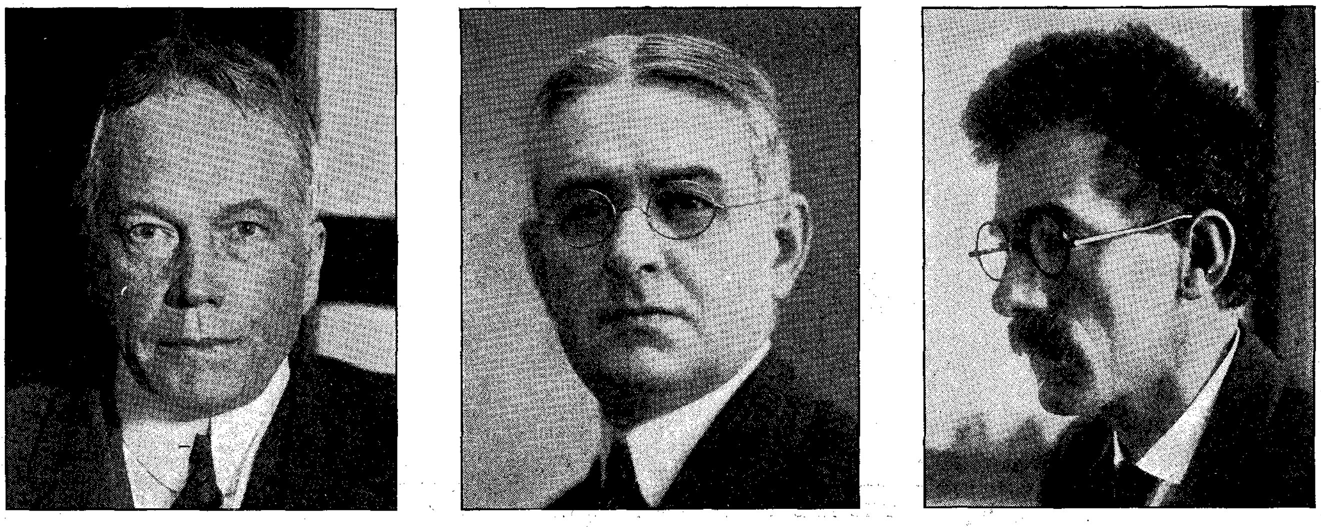
A Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* tells us that the chiefs of the new Provisional Government are veteran leaders, and says of their "dictator":

> "Hsu-Shih-chang, dictator of the Provisional Government, is one of the older statesmen of China. He was Viceroy of Manchuria under the monarchy and became Prime Minister of China during the régime of President Yuan-Shih-Kai. At the death of the President he resigned his office. He is sixty years old and is regarded as one of China's most erudite statesmen."

Tokyo dispatches quote Dr. W. Willoughby, American constitutional adviser to the former Chinese Republic, now on his way to the United States, as saying:

> "The Republic is practically lost. I look for turmoil of long duration between militarism and constitutionalism. The present trend is strongly to a monarchy. The militarists absolutely control the situation now. And even if through a compromise a new Government was established in the north of China, chaos would still continue throughout the whole country, since the secession of the Southern provinces would be most likely.
>
> "As it looks to-day, a division of China into two nations is probable.
>
> "The democrats of the South are more active in support of a central Government than the people of the North."

This authority is further reported as stating that the object of the militarists is fourfold—first, abolition of the present provisional constitution; secondly, retirement of Li-Yuan-hung; thirdly, the establishment of a new Government at Peking; fourthly, a new parliament and a new constitution. President Li-Yuan-hung would retire if that action would benefit the country, according to Dr. Willoughby, but the President considers that the masses of the Chinese people expect him to defend the democratic principles of the Republic against the threatened military dictatorship.



CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL,
Preparedness advocate and member of the United States Commission to Russia.

ALLAN L. BENSON,
Socialist Presidential candidate in 1916. He "could not function" with pro-Germans.

JOHN SPARGO,
Who leaves the Socialist party because it is "un-American and pro-German."

SOCIALIST LEADERS WHO RESENT "PRO-GERMANISM" IN THEIR PARTY.

THE SOCIALIST AS PATRIOT

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY being German, why can not Socialism in America be American, non-Socialist editors are asking. "The German Socialists voted for the war-budgets and echoed the Government's claim that it was fighting a defensive warfare," the Chicago *Tribune* notes, "while American Socialists pledged unyielding opposition to all military measures and declared the United States's entry into the war was a 'crime.'" "Anybody who cheers the President and the flag is always out of order at a Socialist meeting," according to the New York *World*. With this impression of the patriotism of American Socialists gaining ground, it seems to the Brooklyn *Eagle* that "America owes something to-day to the avowed Socialists who are showing themselves patriots." Such citizens as Charles E. Russell, J. G. Phelps Stokes, and John Spargo are, it declares, "as good Americans as any Republicans or Democrats." John Spargo, the Kansas City *Star* believes, "undoubtedly speaks for all patriotic Socialists when he says they have been betrayed by their party organization." Mr. Spargo leaves the party because he finds it committed to an "unneutral, un-American, and pro-German program." Mr. Benson, the party's candidate for the Presidency of the United States at the last election, contemplates a similar step. Other prominent Socialists are joining them, and the party organs admit the existence of a party division over the question of supporting the Government in the war against Germany. Organization leaders and editors protest that the seceders are not necessarily the real "patriots," and deny that they themselves are "pro-German." But to some non-Socialistic editors the party seems to be splitting up into "patriotic" and "pro-German" sections.

John Spargo has been so long and prominently identified with the Socialist movement and has written so much about it that his analysis of pro-German and anti-American tendencies in the party has received most serious editorial attention. He leaves the party, he says in his letter of resignation, because he is "convinced that it has ceased to be an efficient instrument for the advancement of Socialism." Then follows this unsparing indictment of the party's war-policy:

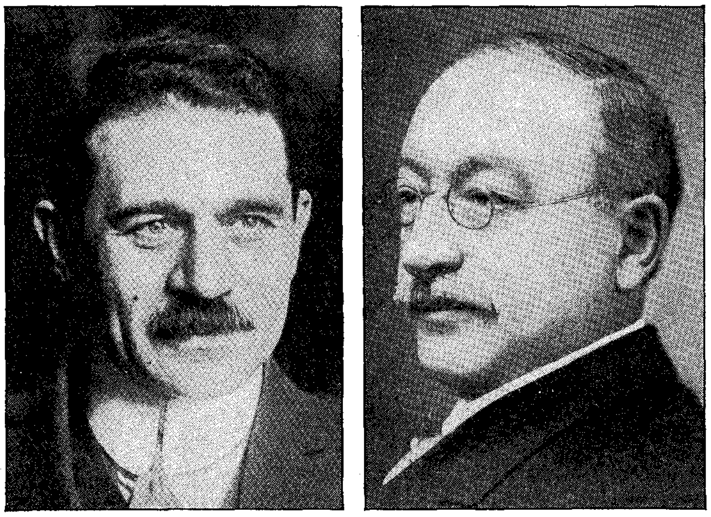
> "From the early days of the war the Socialist party has in actual practise, been committed to a program essentially unneutral, un-American, and pro-German. . . . Through the utterances and actions of the National Executive Committee, the National Committee, and our press, the party has been placed in the position of favoring precisely the things desired by the German Foreign Office, and of opposing the things which the German Foreign Office opposed. We have repeated all the miserable evasions and apologies of German statesmen, and been silent upon those questions on which the German interests required silence. . . . . . .
>
> "Many of our leading spokesmen and journalists have made the most nauseating apologies for the betrayal of international socialism by the German Socialist majority, and have been as silent upon the outrages committed in Belgium as the most loyal subjects of the Hohenzollern dynasty could desire. Our so-called antiwar proclamation was, as I pointed out at the time, simply an evasive *apologia* for the whole German policy of 'frightfulness' and international anarchy. . . . . . .
>
> "Even von Bethmann-Hollweg, admitting the grave wrong done to Belgium, manifested in that moment of unwonted candor a keener appreciation of the essentials of internationalism and socialism than did our National Emergency Convention."

From the beginning, Mr. Spargo saw the war as "a conflict between militarist autocracy and democracy." In spite of various inconsistencies he realized "that Germany embodies the spirit of militarism in a special and unique way, and that the Entente countries embody the spirit of democracy in a greater degree than Germany or any of her Allies." To his Socialist friends who accuse him of letting his pro-Ally bias dominate his internationalism, Mr. Spargo replies:

> "Internationalism is not antinationalism. Internationalism presupposes nationalism. It is the interrelation of nations. The maintenance of national integrity and independence is an essential condition of internationalism. . . . . . .
>
> "I repudiate the claim that loyalty to this nation is inconsistent with true internationalism. Loyal support to this nation in the present war is coincident with loyalty to the fundamental institutions without which there can be no Socialist organization of the world. The issue is not loyalty to a ruler or to a Government, but to the fundamental institutions of American democracy, which, however imperfect, is the most advanced yet developed in the world."

Other widely known Socialists threaten to leave the party if the antiwar and anticonscription resolutions drawn up at the St. Louis Convention and already discust in our pages are adopted at the coming party referendum. Allan Benson, Socialist candidate for the Presidency last fall, opposes the report because "it is pro-German in spots" and because "it speaks of meeting conscription with 'mass action,' a term which is susceptible to being construed to mean 'force.'" Its adoption "would be a calamitous error," which Mr. Benson believes would destroy the party, and he, for one, "could no longer function with such a group." Other Socialists of like mind are J. G. Phelps Stokes and William English Walling. Mr. Walling is willing to vouch that Charles Edward Russell, an early advocate of preparedness and now in Russia as a member of the American Commission, and Upton Sinclair, would take the same attitude. There is no question in Mr. Walling's mind that—

"We are facing a disruption of the Socialist party which will shake the party to its very foundations. There is going to be a new party, and we are just waiting for the action of the referendum. If the referendum shows the majority of the Socialists to be in support of the antidraft resolutions, as I think it will, I most assuredly shall resign, and so will thousands of other Socialists. By that I mean American Socialists. I do not think that Russian Jews and the Germans in the party will be affected, but I think the majority of American Socialists will most certainly withdraw."



MORRIS HILLQUIT.
Born in Russia.

VICTOR L. BERGER.
Born in Austria.

THEY THINK OUR WAR A "CRIME."
Both were chosen to represent American Socialists at the Stockholm Conference, but were refused passports by our State Department.

On the other hand, Morris Hillquit, one of the most active leaders in the American Socialist organization and well known in international Socialist circles, declares:

"There is no likelihood of Mr. Spargo's splitting the Socialist party. The party is now more harmonious than it has ever been."

Julius Gerber, a prominent New York Socialist, believes that the Spargo resignation will be for the good of the party, "since Mr. Spargo is a prowar Socialist, and the Socialist party is opposed to all war and a stedfast upholder of international peace." Algernon Lee objects to the statement that non-American Socialists are responsible for party policy. He says he knows that "the majority of American Socialists are as heartily opposed to war as is any other group." Victor Berger, of Milwaukee, with Hillquit and Lee, made up the American delegation who were refused passports to the Stockholm conference, which is discust at some length on page 1842 of this issue. Mr. Berger insists in his Milwaukee *Leader* that "the position taken by the party in St. Louis is the international position of all Socialist parties." The Socialist New York *Call* defends the party's position as having been consistently correct from the beginning of the war. It says:

"Like all the other Socialist parties in the belligerent countries, the American Socialist party has now arrived at the point where a majority and minority plainly appear, the cleavage being manifested to the world by public withdrawals of some prominent Socialists from the party.

"Denial of this fact and denunciation of the seceders are of no avail, nor can the matter be dismissed as of no importance whatever, tho it is quite as easy to magnify its importance as to minimize it. . . . . . .

"It is difficult, however, to avoid a feeling of indignation against those seceders whose publicly announced statements have given the capitalist press the opportunity to fasten the spurious label of 'pro-Germanism' upon the party. Designations of that kind are very easily affixt, and denial accomplishes little or nothing with those who do not want to be convinced. In these days, 'he that is not with us is against us,' and no amount of argument can remove that obsession. In standing for peace, therefore—peace without victory, annexations, or indemnities—the Socialist party naturally appears 'pro-German' to those who, for the present at least, clamor for continuing the war until Germany is defeated, her territory annexed, and indemnities imposed upon her.

"But the Socialist party took its present position from the very outset, and never has changed. That position was taken regardless of nationality from the first, and it remains so to this day, and will remain. If victory was seen henceforth to plainly incline to the German arms, that position would still be adhered to by the Socialist party, and its present critics would instantly drop the charges they now make against it. The Socialist party in such case would automatically pass from 'pro-Germanism' to what its critics would instantly declare the right and proper position.

"When President Wilson, a few months ago, declared for 'peace without victory,' he was not dubbed a 'pro-German' then by those who are trying to affix that appellation upon the Socialist party now. President Wilson, however, changed his views with the declaration of war. The Socialist party did not, and that alone is its offense. In any case, so long as its position remains unchanged, the charge of pro-Germanism in the eyes of its enemies could easily be affixt on it. . . . . . .

"But let it be understood right now that the position the party has taken will not be changed, for all the foolish and spiteful howling of the capitalist press. . . . And for those who believe that it means the disintegration of the party, and who have withdrawn the light of their countenance from it through disagreement with its policy, we can bid them go in peace, confident that the logic of events ultimately will justify, on the whole, the position taken."

Patriotic Socialists may have abjured their party, but "the record of the organized Socialists of America stands," comments the Louisville *Evening Post*, "and it will stand to check the growth of Socialism in this country for many years to come." In the New York *Tribune's* opinion, "the Socialist machine in the nation is so ridiculous as to be pitiable when it drives its best men out of the party by a course of conduct neither Socialist nor American." "A few more exhibitions like the St. Louis Convention" will, so the Chicago *Herald* thinks, "strip the American Socialist party of the strength it still retains. For when advocates of democracy stupidly do the bidding of ruthless autocrats they lose their right to a hearing among freemen."

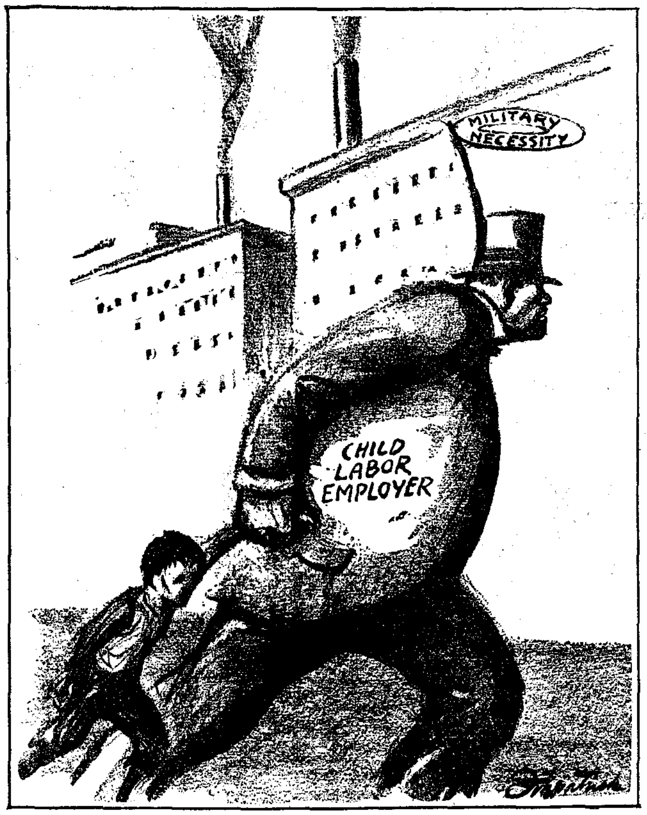
Here the New York *Evening Post* begs to differ. It sees no decline of Socialist prestige. It is inclined rather to "look upon the present conflict as a struggle for control, and take the very fact of conflict as a sign of returning Socialist vitality. Socialism is now emerging from the pall that settled upon it at the outbreak of the war."

Returning to the Spargo letter, the New York *World* sees clearly that there is no longer room in the Socialist party for Americans. "The Socialist party, as it is to-day, is pro-German to the core." And it is so, *The World* explains, "because Socialism in the United States is almost wholly a German product. It draws its inspiration from German theorists upon whose necks rested the yoke of tyranny and most of whom never struck a blow for liberty." Americans, the Chicago *Tribune* observes,

"should remember that Socialism had its birthplace in Germany. German Socialists founded the Socialist movement in America. During the first years German was the only language spoken in their meetings in New York."

WAR-TIME RAIDS ON LABOR

LABOR'S PROMPT OFFENSIVE on proposals that laws protecting the workers should be modified or suspended during the war has the authoritative support of President Wilson. Speaking at the White House to the members of the Labor Committee of the Council of National Defense, the President is quoted by *The Survey* (New York) as expressing his alarm at the "apparent inclination of the legislatures of one or two of our States to set aside even temporarily the laws which have safeguarded standards of labor and of life." He said further that he did not doubt that "any body of men representing labor in this country, speaking for their fellows, will be willing to make any sacrifice that is necessary in order to carry this contest to a successful issue, and in that confidence I feel that it would be inexcusable if we deprived men and women of such a spirit of any of the existing safeguards of the law." Moreover, the President promised to use his influence to see that this does not happen and that "the sacrifices we make shall be made voluntarily and not under the compulsion which mistakenly is interpreted to mean a lowering of the standards which we have sought through so many generations to bring to their present level."



MILITARY NECESSITY.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*.

An additional argument against extending working-hours as an emergency measure of war-time is recorded by *The Survey* in the statement of Mr. James H. Thomas, Member of Parliament and General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen of Great Britain and Ireland, who spoke at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in part as follows:

> "One of the mistakes that we made in the war was to forget the human side. At the beginning of the war some of our people worked 100, 110, and even 120 hours a week. They worked seven days a week, too, with never a day of rest. Then they began to get worn out and conditions became alarming. Now we have gone back to Sunday and Saturday half-holiday and overtime has been reduced. If you're going to have a long war you can't afford to sacrifice labor-power."

The New York *Tribune* confesses that it does not agree with some of the contentions of Mr. Samuel Gompers when he speaks for organized labor, but takes the greatest pleasure in giving its complete indorsement to his protest against the proposed suspension of the Federal Child Labor Law. Mr. Gompers speaks truly, according to this journal, when he says that the nation is not facing an extremity such as to justify that course, for while there is a shortage in labor in certain skilled trades and industries, there is none that children can directly supply. As the selective draft comes into operation there will be a greater shortage of male labor in many industries, but even this will not be anything children can take up directly, and assuredly it will not produce an extremity for which they should be taken. Labor shortage will have to be attacked in a number of obvious ways, according to this journal, which notes that there will be a curtailment of passenger-service on the railroads and an elimination of parlor-car and dining-car service, as has already been announced by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. There will be substitution wherever possible of women workers for men, and there will be overtime work, within the limitations of existing labor laws. The production of luxuries, from women's hats and suits, according to fashion's changes, to jewelry and limousines, will be diminished, and the workers engaged in fabricating these dispensables will be shifted to the manufacture of articles really necessary to the life of the nation. While all or any of these changes in the industrial world are possible, it is short-sighted and even wicked to talk of taking children out of school to put them into mills and factories, for, *The Tribune* explains, "the children of to-day are the nation of to-morrow."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

EVERY slacker makes just one more argument in favor of conscription.—*Boston Transcript.*

BILLY SUNDAY'S sermons sound to us like Dante's "Inferno" translated by the baseball reporter.—*Chicago Daily News.*

"CRY havoc and let slip the dogs of war." Professor Frankfurter is appointed aid to Secretary Baker.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE return to air-ship raids on England indicates that the Berlin baby-killers are losing their childlike faith in the submarines.—*Dallas News.*

IT is understood that Mayor William Hale Thompson was not named in honor of either Nathan or Edward Everett Hale.—*Boston Transcript.*

GENERAL PERSHING, Commander Taussig, and Admiral Sims are Missourians. That squares Missouri for Bill Stone.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE appearance of a few more college pacifists in New York will make it extremely difficult for us to continue to hail Columbia.—*Boston Transcript.*

GEORGE CREEL would have reveled in writing about defective shells before he became a member of the Board of Censorship.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

DAY by day we find ourselves less able to understand the mental workings of those foolhardy Germans. They are now sinking Irish fishing-ships, all careless of the fact that it may bring them a real fight on their hands.—*Kansas City Star.*

THE Liberty Loan is your chance to keep the war-profits out of Wall Street.—*Kansas City Star.*

SOME fellows have an idea that to follow the flag is to attach it to the front end of their automobiles.—*Frazee Press.*

KING GEORGE finds hoeing potatoes more profitable and considerably safer than riding a horse.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

IT is rather astonishing, considering the mayor's stand, to find the American flag still waving over the City Hall.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE Milwaukee Socialists have expelled two prominent members, the traitors having been found guilty of being pro-American.—*Boston Transcript.*

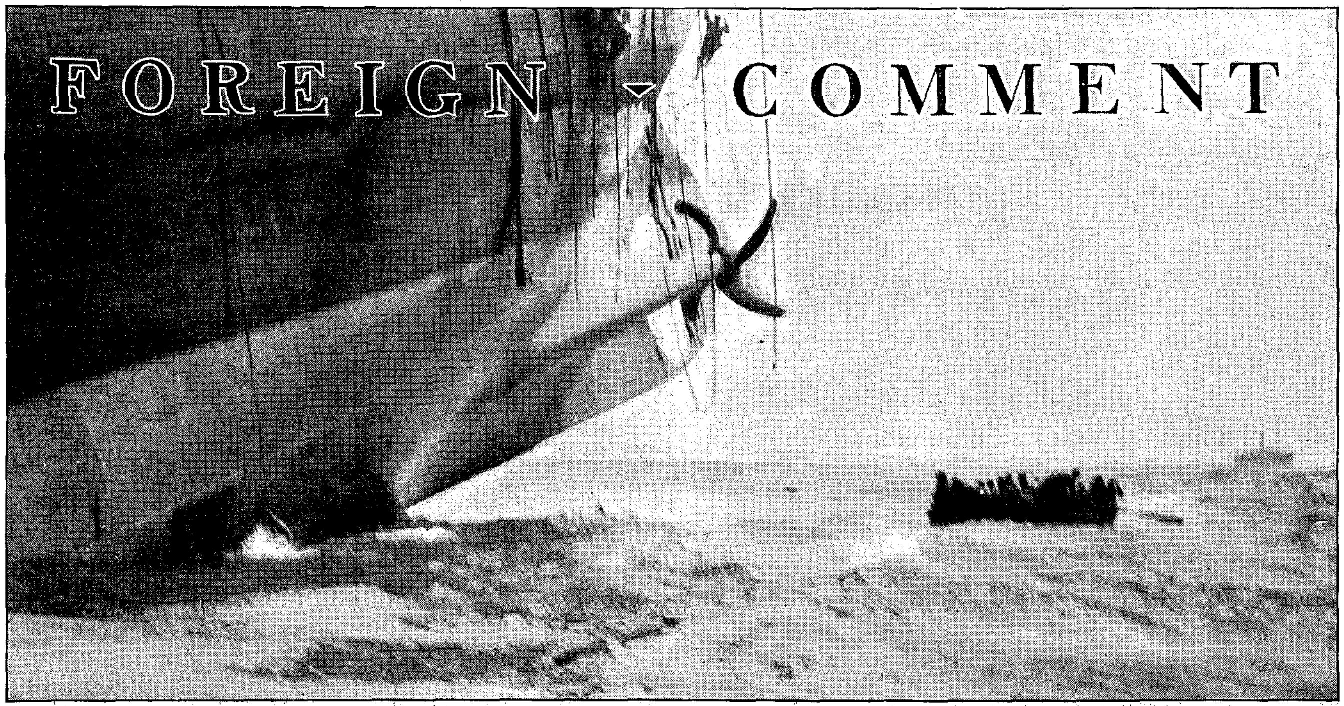
AT least the Germans are men of their word. They said they would keep right on torpedoing hospital-ships, and they are doing it.—*New York World.*

IF the Crown Prince were a baseball-player, probably the Kaiser would send a congratulatory telegram every time he knocked an infield fly.—*Dallas News.*

EVIDENTLY the recent announcement that Germany had abandoned *Zeppelin*-raids was merely to throw women and children off their guard.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

IT is planned in New York to make wedding-gifts of Liberty Bonds to June brides. The scheme has merit. It means in many cases the financing of two wars with one bond.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

FOREIGN COMMENT



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GERMAN IMPROVEMENT ON "WALKING THE PLANK": ESCAPING FROM A TORPEDOED PASSENGER-SHIP.

While the ship, stern in the air, is rapidly sinking, men can be seen sliding down the ropes to the water. In the distance is a rescuing steamer.

IRELAND AND WEST VIRGINIA

THE CLOSE ANALOGY between Ireland to-day and Virginia in 1861 is noted by the London *Spectator*, which asks its American readers to recall how bitter then was the feeling between the inhabitants of those counties now constituting West Virginia and the rest of the Old Dominion, and how harmonious are the relations to-day. This great organ of British Liberal-Unionist opinion then proceeds to place on record a passionate plea for Ulster that it should receive the same treatment as West Virginia, and prophesies the same happy results. *The Spectator* comments on the amazing spectacle of the British nation offering Ireland Home Rule with both hands, and Irishmen of every school of thought indignantly rejecting it. Commenting on the suggestion that America should take a hand in this paradoxical situation, *The Spectator* says:

"It is most natural that our American allies, and in particular those who are special well-wishers of this country, should interest themselves in the Irish question. They see that Ireland is the only part of the British Empire in which we appear to be unable to provide a government which suits the governed, and, assuming that in a quarrel the big dog and the top dog must be in the wrong and the little dog in the right, they implore us to settle the Irish question offhand and to be as generous to Ireland as we have been to the rest of the Empire—to treat Ireland, in other words, as we desire that Poland should be treated, or Finland, or the Slav provinces of the Austrian Empire, or as we have always treated the oversea Dominions. Not only do we feel no annoyance at receiving this good advice, but we can assure our kinsmen across the Atlantic that for the vast majority of Englishmen and Scotsmen, and indeed we may say for the whole nation, they preach to the converted. Nothing would give us greater pleasure than to settle the Irish question, and to settle it on the lines which are implicit in the American admonitions."

The British Government has honestly tried, says *The Spectator*, to give the Irish what they want, where they want it, and incidentally it deals with the "Ireland a nation" argument:

"We want to give Ireland what she wants. We want, that is, to give the majority of the Irish people what they ask for in the way of self-government, and to give it to them under the most generous conditions, but we do not want to give it in such a way as to do a great injustice to the Protestants of the homogeneous area known as Northeast Ulster—an area which for the past three hundred years has had a special history. In Northeast Ulster everything that prevails in the rest of Ireland is reversed. In the rest of Ireland the Roman Catholics are in a large majority. In Northeast Ulster the Protestants are in a large majority. In the rest of Ireland the people are largely of Celtic or Iberian origin. In Northeast Ulster they are of non-Celtic Scottish or English origin. In the rest of Ireland they are a people engaged in pastoral or agricultural pursuits, and averse to industrialism. In Northeast Ulster the dominant interests of the population are industrial. In the rest of Ireland what occupy the mind of the people are politics and social life. In Northeast Ulster the people are as keenly set upon industrial development as they are in any district in the East or Middle West of America. The nearest thing in the United Kingdom to an American city is the city of Belfast. Finally, the local majority in Northeast Ulster wants to be let alone, to remain in the Union, and to be under the Parliament at Westminster as passionately as the rest of Ireland wants none of these things."

Mr. Lloyd George's rejected proposal for the immediate application of the Home-Rule Act, excluding Ulster, is next discust:

"In these circumstances the just, the natural, and the appropriate thing is surely to say to the Irish, as we have said over and over again in these columns: 'Let the local majority in the big Irish area have what they want—the Home-Rule Bill—and let it be put into operation with the full accord and blessing of Great Britain, and with the very generous subsidy with which we are willing to endow it. At the same time, let that part of Ireland in which the local majority loathes and detests the Home-Rule Bill remain under the Parliament at Westminster.' But, unfortunately, this very sensible and reasonable proposal, this 'square deal,' as our American friends would call it, is utterly rejected by the big Irish area. They tell us that Ireland shall never be divided, which means, in effect, that they do not care to have Home Rule for themselves unless they can dominate Northeast Ulster. . . . Now it seems to us that the best way in which Americans could help us to get over the Irish difficulty would be for them to concentrate, not upon trying to coerce or convince Northeast Ulster against its will, but upon persuading the Nationalists to see how foolish, unfair, and unreasonable is their policy."

Seeking a parallel in history where a people "refused to be coerced, but insisted on their right to coerce others," as a British editor phrased it, *The Spectator* goes back to the West Virginia question of 1861 and thinks it illuminates the whole Irish problem:

"What should make it particularly easy for Americans to persuade the Irish Nationalists—that is, the majority in the twenty-six counties—to apply to the six-county area the principles which they demand should be applied to themselves, is the fact that America had to meet a similar problem in 1861 in the case of West Virginia, and met it successfully, thanks to the courage, the stedfastness, and the deep sense of justice which belonged to Mr. Lincoln. When Virginia wished to break away from the Union, the people of western Virginia, who resembled the people of Northeast Ulster in the fact that they were settlers or planters out of the Eastern States who had come into a corner of a Southern State but were out of sympathy with the culture and general political convictions of the rest of that State, claimed for a certain group of counties, which they declared formed a homogeneous area in which the will of the local majority should prevail, the right to remain in the Union. This demand on the part of the people of western Virginia to be masters of their own fate was received by the rest of Virginia with a passionate scorn and indignation comparable to that with which the Irish Nationalists treat the demand of the people of Northeast Ulster."

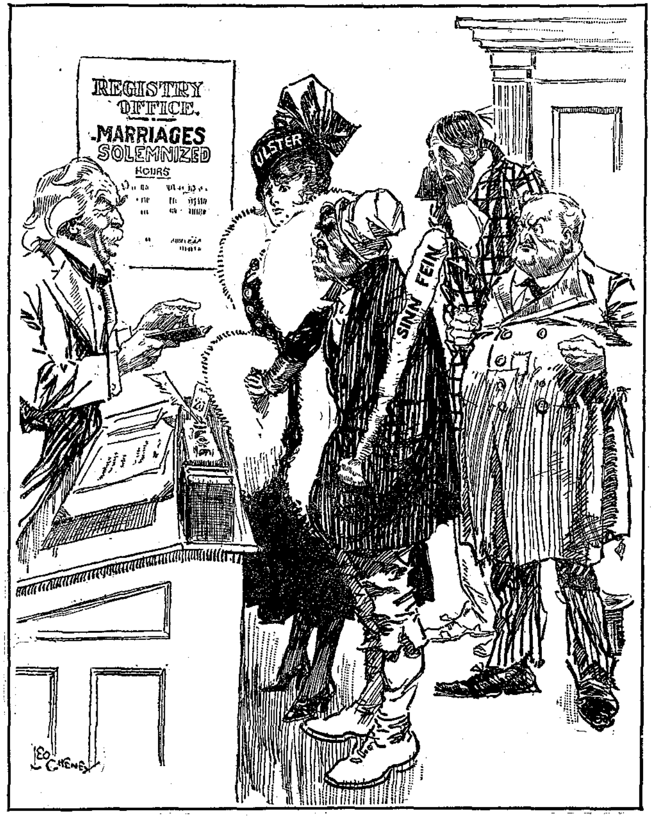
Lincoln's firm stand is recalled, and his memorandum in which he urged West Virginia's admission to the Union is quoted. It runs in part:

"Her brave and good men regard her admission into the Union as a matter of life and death. They have been true to the Union under very severe trials. We have so acted as to justify their hopes, and we can not fully retain their confidence and cooperation if we seem to break faith with them."

A remarkable precedent, says *The Spectator*, and it adds that "what is particularly notable about the memorandum is Lincoln's absolute refusal to desert those who had stood by the Union, as the people of Ulster have stood by it here." The final plea to America runs:

"We have one more word to say to the Americans of light and leading, who, we sincerely hope, will learn to understand Ulster's position, and to use their persuasive powers upon the Nationalists, getting them to recognize with Cromwell that those who ask for liberty should be willing to give it. . . . . . .

"In truth, the Irish problem, as our American friends will find out if they study it fairly and in detail, and trust to their own judgments rather than to Nationalist rhetoric, is by no means as easy as it looks on the surface. If we could only be allowed to solve the problem on the principle of letting the will of the local majority prevail, we could solve it to-morrow with the best possible good-will on the part of the Unionists. If it proves not soluble on these lines, it will not be our fault, but the fault of the Nationalists and the Sinn-Feiners. If the Americans can persuade them to be reasonable, and not to demand the heads of the people of Northeast Ulster on a charger, they will have done us and the cause of the Allies an incomparable service, and we shall bless them all the days of our life. The task is well worth trying, and it is with no sense of irony, and without the slightest *arrière-pensée*, that we invite our friends in America to approach the Ulster problem upon the lines upon which Mr. Lincoln approached and solved the problem of West Virginia—a solution, remember, which has lasted to this day. Who can doubt but that the people of the State of Virginia have been helped, not hindered, in their development by being deprived of the right to keep western Virginia in subjection—*i.e.*, by the preservation of the State of Virginia as a homogeneous community instead of a house divided against itself?"



ANOTHER INJUSTICE TO IRELAND.

REGISTRAR LLOYD GEORGE—"If the young lady doesn't like the look of the bridegroom and won't marry him I can't compel her!"

THE MARRIAGE-BROKER REDMOND—"Sure, and phwat's the use at all of a gintleman who worries about a little thing like that! Dillon, me bhoy, we must find another registrar."

—*Passing Show* (London).

WHAT ENGLAND THINKS OF US

WHILE GREAT EXPECTATIONS of American aid are found in the majority of the English papers, second thoughts, however, have produced a number of expressions of opinion which deserve reproduction in America, for some of the views set forth touch upon fundamental questions upon which the two nations do not appear to understand each other as completely as could be wished. To cite first an example of enthusiastic welcome, we find the London *Outlook* writing appreciatively:

"The value of America as an ally is coming more into evidence every day. The first assumption was that any material assistance the great Republic would be able to lend to the common cause must be long deferred. The financial and economic advantages of the alliance were of course recognized from the start. It was the practical help to the fighting strength on sea and land that was in doubt. The first substantial contribution, however, is already in the making and will consist of nine regiments of engineers, numbering some twelve thousand men. As the war is largely a contest of mechanism, this force will be of priceless value in the departments of line- and road-making and repairing. According to the Washington correspondent of *The Morning Post*, the officers will comprise some of the most eminent American engineers and public men, whose experience has been gained in control of vast industrial and railway organizations. Then, in connection with the shipping crisis, the best brains in the United States are being concentrated upon the provision of new antisubmarine devices. Of what such a brain as Edison's is capable of evolving his past record is eloquent."

The Outlook thinks that American assistance can render the blockade of Germany practically leak-proof:

"According to the authority quoted, the best-balanced opinion in America is confident regarding the development of every aspect of the war except the shipping problem. That is still giving concern, not so much on account of what the new piracy has accomplished, but of what the future may hold in store. The full resources of the ship-building yards will therefore be devoted to the work of making good the loss of tonnage and of economizing freight space by cutting off non-essentials. The latter object can be assisted by a stricter application of the blockade. Since they became belligerents Americans have a clearer conception of how respect for the alleged rights of neutrals can contribute to the aid of the enemy. Thus it is seen that the countries like Denmark may give binding assurances that the huge transatlantic supplies of cattle food will not be sold to Germany, there is no guaranty that these imports will not cross the frontiers in the form of meat, butter, and cheese. Hence, the remaining neutrals contiguous to Central Europe may be called upon to render a detailed account of both their current requirements and resources before oversea supplies will be allowed to enter their ports."

The semipacifist and ultra-radical London *Nation*, whose export from England has been forbidden as giving "aid and comfort to the enemy," is pessimistic and doubts if we really mean to see it through. *The Nation* has always claimed to understand America better than any other organ of British opinion, and it may quite possibly be correct when it thus interprets American sentiment:

> "America is at war, but not by a triumph of the prowar party. It is moderate opinion that has made war, and that is in control of the national policy. This does not mean that the nation will fail to put forth all its energies in the prosecution of the war. But it does mean that neither President Wilson nor any one else can carry the people with him in support of war-policies that do not commend themselves to the democracy as just and ultimately consonant with international harmony. If America's entry into the war should give a new impetus to a desire for the elimination of Germany as a world Power and the immoderate aggrandizement of other nations, the American democracy will quickly lose heart in the enterprise."

This expression of opinion is pounced upon by the London *New Witness*, edited by the paradoxical G. K. Chesterton, which says that Americans are never "quitters":

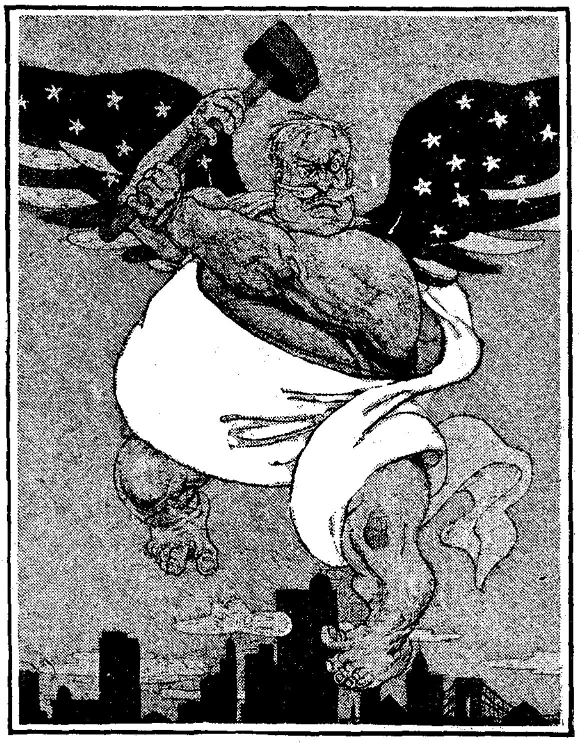
> "That it is 'moderate opinion has made war' in the sense that the conversion of 'moderate opinion' was the immediate determining cause of war is, I believe, quite true. That the same 'moderate opinion' which once opposed war is now anxious to limit the objective of the war is at least highly probable. That such opinion, so long as it remains the predominant or even a very powerful body of opinion, will have great weight with a President who knows that his whole authority proceeds from his claim to speak for his people, is self-evident. But the assumption that the ultimate aims of America will be so conditioned depends upon the further assumption that the character and the balance of American sentiment will after some long or short period of hostilities remain exactly what it is to-day. And that assumption is neither self-evident nor, on the whole, consonant with historical precedents."

A curious note of peevishness appears in most of the English Socialist journals, and we find that note strongly developed when that brilliant Socialist weekly, the London *New Age*, comments on things American. In the opinion of its editor, Mr. A. R. Orage, what we lack is not efficiency and enthusiasm, but manners and ideals, and he tells us quite bluntly that we are just a shade too patronizing:

> "America's entry into the war will in all probability shorten the war—confining it, let us hope, to the harvest of this year; but in all certainty it will bestow upon us another boon, the boon of insuring peace when once peace is reestablished. The obligation we shall thereby have put ourselves under to America need not be onerous or humiliating unless we choose to make it so. America's present attitude toward England is inevitably, it is true, a little suspicious, as the *Times's* Washington correspondent has been careful to point out; and it threatens at any moment, with much justification, to become a little patronizing; but all this atmosphere of faint distrust and positive tendency to regard us with pathos can be dissipated if we adopt the right means. What are they? Put somewhat crudely, they are that England should behave, both in the war itself and in the political problems arising out of and connected with the war, like a great gentleman. America, it must never be forgotten, is in the position of a *nouveau riche* among nations, but of a *nouveau riche* aware of and fully entitled to a splendid future. What America, therefore, demands of England is ideals; and it is with practical idealism, above everything else, that we must repay America for her help unless we are to lose prestige by it."

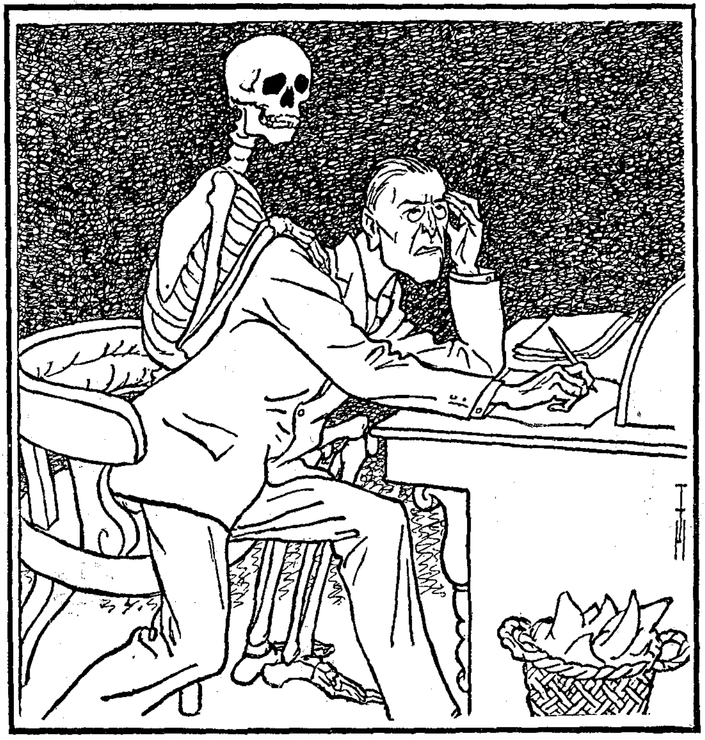
PRO-ALLY COSTA RICA—Slightly annoyed by the fact that Washington refuses to recognize as President General Tinoco, who overthrew Alfredo Gonzales, the London *South-American Journal* remarks:

> "A peculiar state of affairs seems to have arisen in Costa Rica, where it will be remembered Señor Frederico Tinoco was recently elected President of the Republic, polling 70 per cent. of the electoral votes. The new President, with most of his Ministers and the present representatives of Costa Rica in London, is strongly pro-Ally, whereas his predecessor and his Minister to Washington were both distinctly pro-German. Nevertheless, the United States Government has not yet recognized the new Costa-Rican President, nor does it appear as if the United States is likely to do so at present. For some time past the British and French Governments have invariably awaited the lead of Washington before themselves recognizing new Presidents in Latin America, so that until President Tinoco has been officially recognized by Washington, his administration is faced with many difficulties not easily surmounted. In the meantime, exchange has been rising still further, so that a premium of about 50 per cent. is ruling, and it is extremely difficult to get remittances from Costa Rica. In view of the present Government's distinct leanings toward the Allies, it is to be hoped that its recognition will not be much longer delayed."



THE WAR-GOAD.

A vision, in the Land of Boundless Possibilities, of Big Bill Taft as the Angel enforcing peace. —© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



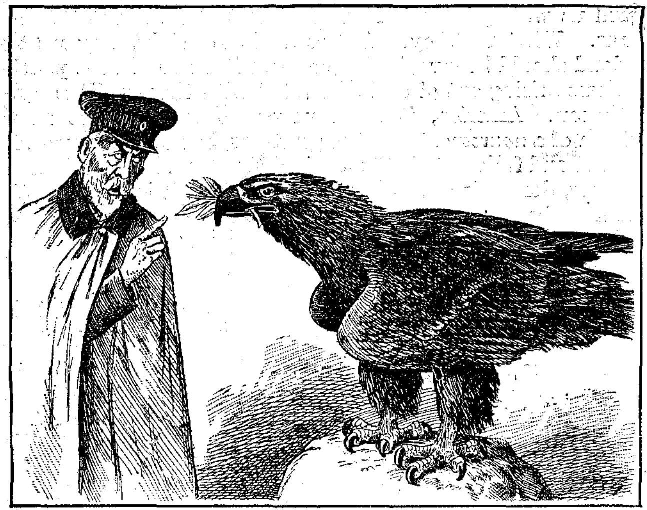
AN EASY DECISION.

"Sign it, Woodrow! Why should you hesitate to declare a war that you've actually been carrying on for two years." —© *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

AS THE ENEMY SEES AMERICAN CONDITIONS.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

"MUCH CRY AND LITTLE WOOL" is thought likely to result from the proposed International Socialist Peace Conference at Stockholm. It will be recalled that the State Department at Washington has refused to furnish passports to the American delegates, and the French Premier, Mr. Ribot, has announced in the Chamber that France would follow this example so far as the French delegates were concerned. It would, therefore, appear that the Conference will consist mainly of Russian and German delegates with a sprinkling of Scandinavian, Dutch, and Swiss Socialists. The German Conservative papers have long been violently opposed to the Conference, but recently there has been a sudden change of heart. Writing in the Berlin *Tag*, Baron von Zedlitz, the leader of the Free Conservatives says:



THE DOVE.

BETHMANN-HOLLWEG—"Now, remember, you've got to look like a Dove." —*Westminster Gazette* (London).

> "The German participants will have a chance to explain to their Russian confrères the real situation, and as presumably the former have the confidence of the latter, this interchange of views ought to prove effective.
>
> "Scheidemann, in particular, may, instead of chasing the mirage of international peace on the Scheidemann principles, earn great credit in ending the world-war. His discussions with the delegates from other countries will convince him that peace without victory is an illusion, and that a victory by us over England is a vital condition for peace.
>
> "Scheidemann is an orator of great power. If he uses his gift in the right direction he can not fail to bring the truth home to the Russians. His responsibility will be all the greater if he fails to do his duty and the world this great service."

This about-face on the part of the German Junkers is explained in the London *Observer* by that veteran Socialist, Mr. H. M. Hyndman, who condemns the Conference, root and branch, as an insidious device of the enemy. He writes:

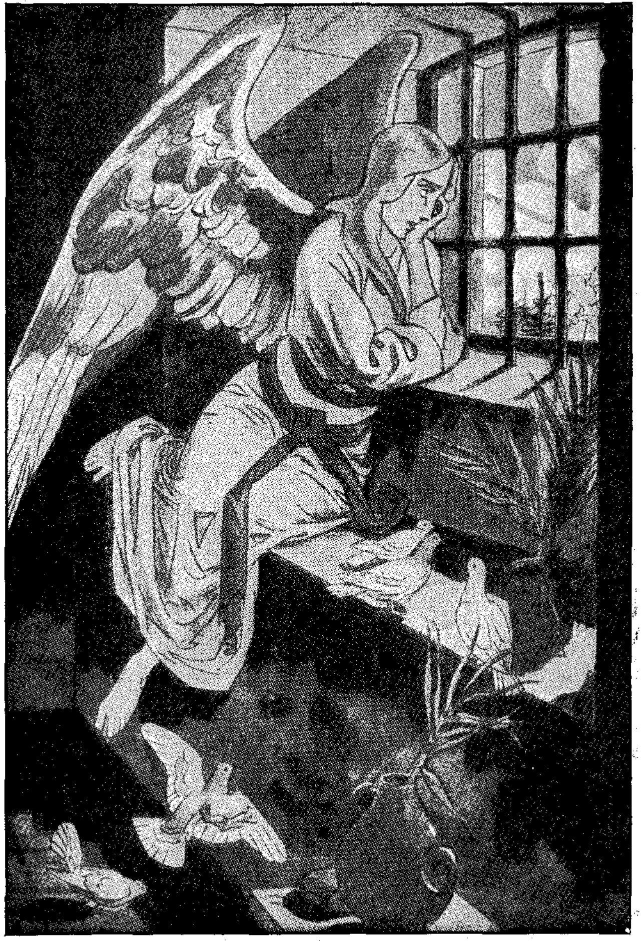
> "This Conference pretends to be that which it most emphatically is not. It has no mandate and no object which its promoters dare avow. The whole thing is a trap arranged and manipulated to secure a German peace. The delegates, belligerents and neutrals alike, will be mostly Germans, pro-Germans, or avowed champions of general surrender to Germany. Far too much importance is being given to this unauthorized gathering, even by those who recognize that it means mischief to the Allies. But who called the Conference? A small Dutch section, chosen only to keep the formal business of the International Bureau going during the war. A single fact will show how completely this coterie is subject to German influence. Of the three Dutch members who signed the invitations, one, the deputy Troelstra, a man of ability and an excellent speaker, received, like the Zimmerwaldian Russians and Leninists from Zurich, a safe conduct through Germany. But Troelstra went much further than they did. He visited Berlin, and there had a long personal interview with the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, Herr Zimmermann. What for? To obtain instructions for the Conference? This alone ought to convince the world how little the conveners of the Conference are to be trusted."

The mysterious feature of the Conference, says Mr. Hyndman, is the countenance lent it by Mr. Hjalmar Branting, the anti-German leader of the Swedish Socialists, whose opposition to the somewhat pro-German activities of Mr. Hammerskjöld led to that gentleman's overthrow as Prime Minister of Sweden:

> "An astonishing feature of the business in view of all this is that Hjalmar Branting should have consented to preside. Branting is a man of ability, uprightness, and distinction. From the very first he denounced the German Government as responsible for the war. He is still of the same opinion. It is most regrettable, therefore, that he should allow his name to be used and his chairmanship advertised in support of such a pro-German meeting as this."

However much Mr. Branting may appear to be flirting with the Conference, Secretary Huysmans, of the Socialist International, in an interview with an American correspondent in Stockholm, made it very clear that he perceives the enemy behind the whole movement, and he urges American Socialists to disregard the Conference and "support the President's war-aims to the hilt." He says:

> "America was forced into the war by Germany. She could not avoid it. It is a wicked lie to suggest that she sought the war. Socialists are not necessarily non-militant. They must fight in self-defense. America is fighting in self-defense and in defense of the world's democracy. America's fight in this war is the same as that of Socialism. The Socialist who can not be a good patriot can not be a good internationalist. I tell American Socialists clearly and emphatically that a man can simultaneously be both a good Socialist and a good American.
>
> "The world's Socialists . . . highly approve and thoroughly indorse President Wilson's declaration of war-aims."

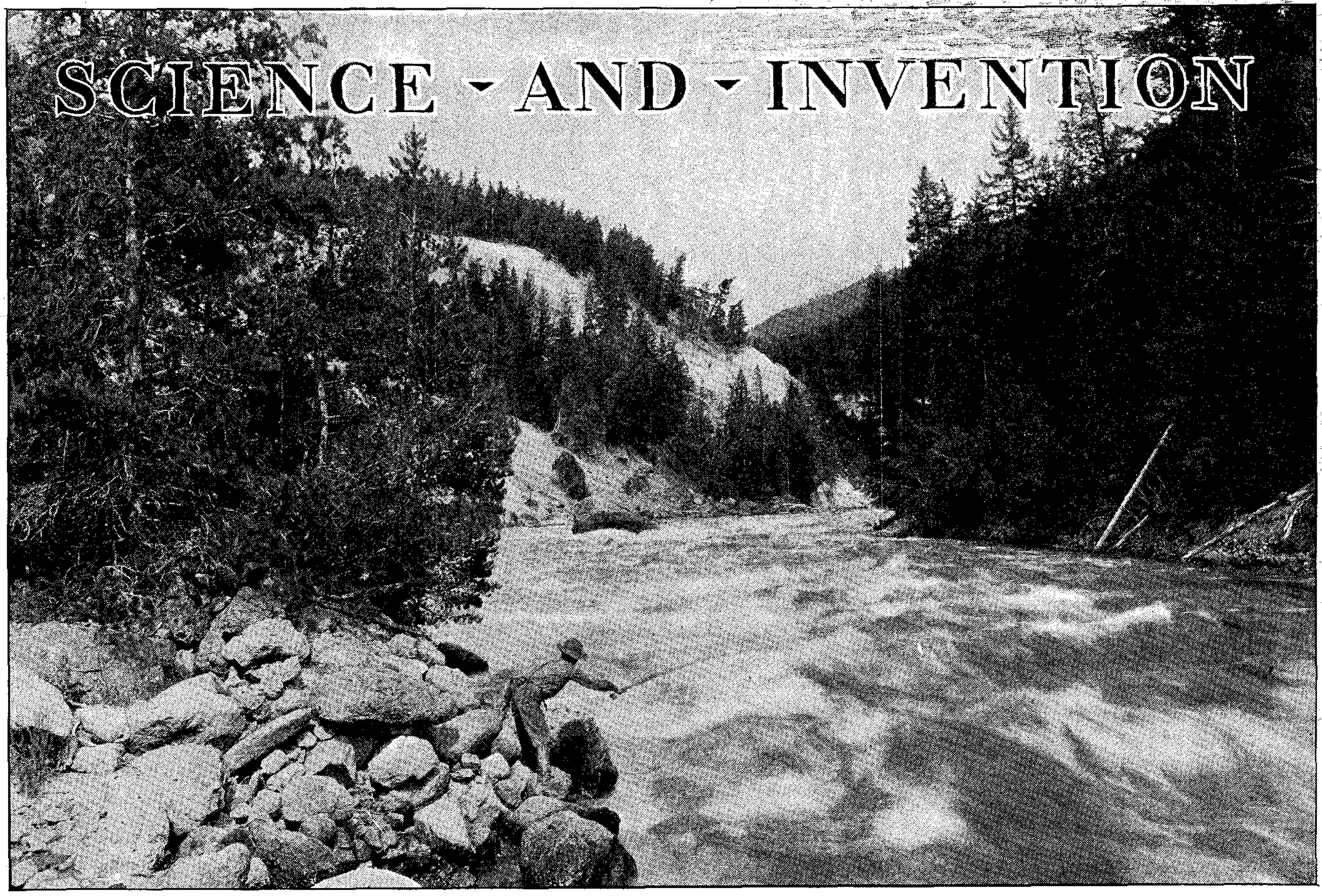


THE WORK OF OUR ENEMIES.

In prison since August, 1914.

A delicious piece of German humor from the *Lustige Blätter*. ©

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



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A PLEASANT MANNER OF GETTING FOOD AND CONSERVING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

FOOD WITHOUT FARMS

THE FOREST AND STREAM as well as the farm are food-producers. While we are speeding up agriculture, some of us are in danger of forgetting that fish and game are good to eat and that they breed in places where agriculture is impossible. In a recent statement of the New York State College of Forestry concerning the full utilization of non-agricultural lands and inland waters for food-production, the experts of this institution take the ground that the vast possibilities of non-agricultural soils have not yet been fully appreciated. The laws controlling our fish and game have been enacted almost entirely at the behest of sportsmen, and the use of fresh-water fish and game for food is comparatively limited in this country, whereas it is easier to-day for the Germans to purchase venison and birds than it is to buy butter, eggs, and milk. The writers go on to say:

> "We have had two lean agricultural years in succession, and during the coming years we must not only feed our domestic population, but the Allies as well. This increased demand must be met with a decreasing number of farm-laborers, owing to enlistment and munition activities. . . . In such a crisis, every acre of land, whether agricultural or non-agricultural, should be made to yield every pound of food possible.
>
> "The Federal Census Report of 1910 states that there are approximately fifteen millions of acres of land in New York State unsuited to agriculture under present economic conditions. Under continental systems of management, such an acreage could, in a short time, be made to yield a tremendous amount of foodstuff.
>
> "The extent of the inland waters of New York State is scarcely dreamed of by the average citizen. These waters, particularly in the Adirondacks, and the large lakes and streams throughout the State, should be utilized to their maximum capacity in order that the food fish may be used to supplement the waning meat-supply.
>
> "Dr. C. C. Adams, of the New York State College of Forestry, states that over one hundred tons of eels are caught each year in Oneida Lake alone, and a press notice of last fall stated that twenty-three trap-nets, illegally set in Oneida Lake, were captured by game-wardens and their contents, consisting of about thirty tons of fish, were allowed to escape.
>
> "From the above instances, some slight idea of the food fish which might be obtained from our inland lakes may be gained. Close utilization of our inland waters would to a large degree help out a depleted meat-supply."

In view of the situation, the Faculty of the College recommends that netting of inland lakes and streams for mature food fish be permitted by State officials during the period of the war, but only after the breeding season is over. To this plan the proposers anticipate "strong opposition from certain quarters." In times of national peril, however, they say, public need must take precedence over the views of sportsmen. Food is and will be lacking, and all the fish that our inland waters can provide should be fully utilized without exterminating any of the species. To quote further:

> "The Federal and State hatcheries located in New York are already sufficient to turn out large numbers of fry. However, when they are liberated, under ordinary circumstances, their natural enemies reduce their numbers tremendously. Fish-nurseries can be built very cheaply and quickly to turn out tremendous quantities of fish which would soon reach market size. It is commonly the custom of Federal hatcheries to release a certain number of their employees during the summer season. Such men could easily be utilized by the State to take charge of the fish-nurseries at the State hatcheries or elsewhere.
>
> "Just as in the Civil War pork was found to be the war-meat, so is carp the war-fish on account of the ease with which it is propagated and the rapidity of its growth. With large numbers of carp bred and distributed throughout the State, a tremendous amount of protein food could be secured within two years. At the present time carp are found upon the markets of thirty-five States, and approximately 20,000,000 pounds are sold annually."

So much for the ponds and streams. Turning now to the land, the experts advise, first of all, the cancelation of shooting licenses, creating a reserve supply of meat which should be harvested when necessary. They say:

"Game-farms now owned by New York State could be turned into food-producing establishments. The equipment used for turning out pheasants, etc., could be utilized in many cases for hatching and rearing ducks or other poultry which mature rapidly. Belgian hares could also be bred at these State game-farms and ducks and Belgian hares could be distributed among the citizens of the State at cost for breeding purposes in order to stimulate private production of food."

In conclusion, the utilization of open land owned by the State for grazing purposes is suggested.

AN OFFICE-HOLDING FAMILY

AN INTERESTING CASE where office-holding seems to have "run in the family" for six successive generations is reported in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington, June) by Merton T. Goodrich. Office-holding families are common in countries where positions are dependent on the possession of wealth or social distinction; but these were mostly small elective offices in New England towns, and Mr. Goodrich can not find that their possession was dependent on anything but the conviction of the voters that the holders were worthy. He thinks, therefore, that what he calls "civic worth" may be an inheritable characteristic, and he calls for additional genealogical investigation to prove or disprove this point. To quote and condense his article:

	Generation							Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Mature males............	1	7	28	47	61	125	33	302
Public life known	1	5	21	42	57	94	24	244
Public offices.............	1	5	17	21	25	29	7	105
Per cent of office-holders.	100	100	81	50	44	31	29	43

HOW OFFICES RUN IN A FAMILY.

"Our study begins with a man whose paternal grandfather came from Suffolk County, England, in 1634. There were twelve children in the family, all of whom lived to grow up. Of the seven boys, five held town offices, one of them being town clerk twenty years and chairman of the board of selectmen thirty-eight years, but of the public life of the other two nothing is known. Public officers are also to be found among the children and descendants of the five girls who married men of more or less local prominence. In fact, throughout the genealogy, the presence of office-holders among the female branches seems to be nearly, if not quite, as common as among the male branches.

"Office-holding certainly can not be spoken of as an inherited trait. The facts available do not even disprove that it is wholly a matter of education and environment, to one who leans toward that explanation. But the fact that a large proportion of the members of this family, for generation after generation, occupied public offices seems to me to indicate that they possest certain inherited abilities and dispositions which favored public service.

"A few members of the family have held State and national offices, but a far greater number have held offices of purely local influence and non-partizan character. The nature of the offices indicates the presence of a spirit of public service rather than one of political ambition, an interest in local matters rather than a broad grasp of national affairs.

"Office-holding in this family is not part of the tradition of a wealthy, governing class, as it might be in England. It is not a means of getting rich. It is apparently due to some peculiar mental characteristics, and I believe that these include a certain amount of intelligence, conscientiousness, altruism, probity, and industry, with a lack of competitive aggressiveness and the commercial spirit.

"The mental qualities which I have mentioned have hereditary bases of some kind. So altho office-holding is not to be considered an inherited trait, it seems to me reasonable to think that there are inherited traits particularly favorable to it, and that they were inherited with considerable persistency in a family which, in a democratic country, furnished so many men and women for positions that meant public service with hard work and little pecuniary reward.

"It is a matter of some importance to eugenics to know whether a stock has small or large variability. The Jews, for instance, as Dr. Maurice Fishberg has pointed out, have produced an exceptional number of eminent men, but at the same time they have produced an exceptional number of mental and physical defectives. No such condition exists in this family. Its record in each generation has been about the same. None has been rich, but none has ever been a pauper or a criminal. None has been a genius, but there is no record of feeble-mindedness, and only four cases of insanity among the 803 individuals are recorded.

"The greater number of long-lived males among the office-holders than among those who are known to have followed other careers is interesting but not conclusive. Most positions of public service favor long life, because they do not entail any particular exposure or risk. Further, the office-holders are a doubly selected lot: first, because one is usually not elected to office under thirty years of age, and the weaker members of the family by that time may have died; and secondly, because only men of strong vitality and endurance would take many of these offices, which meant work without pay outside of the individual's regular employment. But even allowing for these factors, there is indication (as one would *a priori* expect) that longevity is correlated with superior mentality and morality.

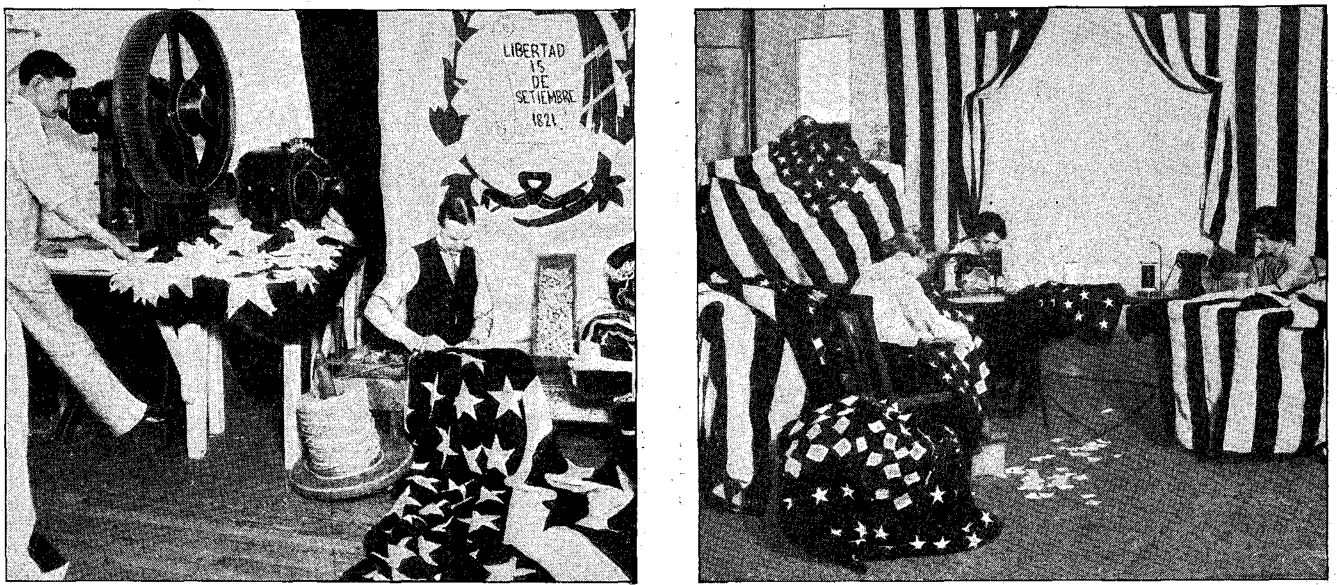
"In sum, this family is marked by a tendency on the part of the males, and to a less extent the females, to choose occupations that are of the nature of public service. It is also marked by a good average of physical soundness, intelligence, and economic efficiency, with no great deviations from the average. It seems in some degree to meet the standard of 'civic worth' on which Galton laid stress as an element of eugenics.

"One of the greatest difficulties which eugenics faces is that of deciding which part of the population is the valuable part whose increase should be encouraged at the expense of others. The general tendency is to make financial success the criterion, but this is not free from objection. Its great merit is that it is an easy test to apply; but it can be argued that financial success depends as much on opportunity as on ability; and that it sometimes represents cunning and selfishness rather than constructive, altruistic traits. If many families, or even considerable strata of the population, could be found in which the members were marked by general physical, mental, and moral soundness, and by a spirit of public service rather than merely by one of money-getting, it ought to be possible to promote the fertility of such families by eugenic measures.

"It is with the hope of stimulating genealogists to work from the point of view of civic worth that the present paper is published."

EGGS SPOILED BY WASHING—Over five million dozen eggs are spoiled by wetting every year in cold storage, according to the specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Says a recent press bulletin sent out by the Department:

"Careful investigations of large quantities of stored eggs show that from 17 to 22 per cent. of washed eggs become worthless in storage, whereas only 4 to 8 per cent. of dirty eggs stored unwashed spoil. The explanation is simple. Water removes from the shell of the egg a gelatinous covering which helps to keep air and germs out of the inside of the egg. Once this covering is removed by washing or rain which gets to eggs in the nest, germs and molds find ready access to the contents and spoil the eggs. This enormous loss in storage eggs largely can be prevented if producers and egg-handlers, especially during March, April, and May, will refrain from washing eggs destined for the storage markets and take pains to reduce the number of dirty eggs by providing plenty of clean, sheltered nests for their hens. Millions of eggs spoil in storage because they have been exposed to dew, rain, dirt, and sun in stolen nests in the grass or fence corners. In view of this great loss of valuable food, the Department urges country storekeepers and hucksters not to accept washed eggs for shipment in case lots. Shiny eggs, especially in the early spring, probably have been washed. All washed eggs purchased should be sold locally for immediate consumption."



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

A MACHINE CUTTING OUT STARS TO SPANGLE THE BANNER.

CLIPPING THE PATCHES TO MAKE THE STARS ON REVERSE SIDE OF FLAG.

IN A FACTORY WHERE THE PRODUCT IS FLAGGING AND THE WORK IS UNFLAGGING.

A NAVAL-FLAG FACTORY

A MODERN BATTLE-SHIP carries an outfit of flags worth over two thousand dollars. The Government operates a flag-factory in the New York Navy-Yard, where over four hundred varieties are turned out, partly by machinery and partly by hand. The mechanical equipment includes a machine that cuts out stars for the Star-Spangled Banner. This flag-factory is described as follows in *The Scientific American* (New York, May 26). It is operated by a master flag-maker with a corps of assistants, and the flags turned out are not only to supply war-ships, but Army posts and Government buildings on the Atlantic coast. A small factory in the Mare Island Navy-Yard supplies the flags needed on the Pacific. Says the writer:

THE FLAG OUTFIT OF A UNITED STATES BATTLE-SHIP.
These 250 flags cost $2,500.

"The United States Government has made its flag-making department an efficient, modern factory, for such it must be to turn out the flags for the hundreds of our naval vessels. To obtain an accurate idea of the extensive array of flags for official occasions, one has to see a war-ship in gala dress. In this ceremonial outfit alone each ship carries about two hundred and fifty flags, costing $2,500.

"Each battle-ship carries more than forty foreign flags, 25 by 13 feet. While the Government insists on using the best of bunting for these flags, weather and frequent use wear them out in time, so that there is a provision that each ship must have a complete new flag equipment every three years, and oftener if needed. The Government is extremely careful in selecting the bunting for its flags. Practically all of it is wool and 19 inches wide. Before it is accepted it is given a chemical and a physical test to determine its strength and quality. Flag-making, as the Government does it, calls for a prodigious amount of work. More than four hundred distinctive kinds of flags are made. Many of them involve patient labor. The sewing-room at the New York Navy-Yard presents an interesting and patriotic spectacle. Here, in a great blaze of color, many skilled machine-sewers and needlewomen stitch at the fantastic flags of the world, with sometimes the dragon of China falling over against the white elephant of Siam or the prancing horse emblazoned on the ensign flag of Venezuela, or the lone star and crescent of the Turk.

"The first operation in making a flag is to cut out the flag from measurements arranged on chalk lines and metal markers on the floor. The first basting is usually done on the floor also, as large stripes and like pieces can be more conveniently stitched in this way. The final sewing on all the flags is done on machines. In recent years flag-making has become highly specialized. At the present time each woman is kept working on the flag part that she makes best. Some excel in 'trimming' stars, others in striping, and some in a complicated emblem on a foreign flag.

"The many thousands of stars used on 'Old Glory' each year are cut out by a cutting-machine which manages the eight different sizes needed. The stars on the reverse are simply pieces of cloth basted to the blue field. An operator using a 'zigzag' machine stitches around the edge of the star which has been cut out by machine; this makes a star pattern on the piece of cloth basted on the reverse, and the excess material is cut with scissors by a 'trimmer.' These vary in dimensions from 14 inches in diameter down to 2 inches. But of all the flags of the United States the President's flag entails the most labor. To make it requires all of one woman's time for a full month. This flag, consisting of a blue ground with the coat of arms of the United States in the center, is hand-sewed and it takes days of patient stitching to secure in place the life-sized eagle with its great wings outstretched. The flag is made in two sizes, 10 by 14 feet and 3 by 5 feet.

"In point of color and emblems the foreign flags are a gorgeous aggregation. Many of them are made up of complicated designs and cost our Government a considerable sum both for material and the making. Some of the smallest of the Latin countries seemingly make up in elaborate emblems what they lack in power, for they have the most gorgeous and figure-bedecked flags of the world. The official flag of San Salvador is very expensive to make, while the dragon flag of China consists of two hundred separate pieces which must be carefully joined together, basted, and stitched.

"When a flag is finished, a heading is sewed on, and the border is stamped with the name of the flag. After it has been critically inspected and passed by the master flag-maker, it is delivered to the general storekeeper of the navy-yards. Here it is held until sent out to float from the mast of a commissioned ship or high above some Government building or Army post."

INSPECTION RUN MAD

INSPECTION THAT DOES NOT INSPECT is a well-known evil, but inspection that overinspects is another, scarcely less objectionable. Several glaring instances of the futility of this latter variety are noted by a writer in *The American Machinist* (New York, May 24). In one case he asserts that the shipment of much-needed motors was delayed without in any way safeguarding the interests of the purchaser. For instance:

> "Intake manifolds, which are under no pressure, were rejected for the slightest leak under hydraulic test, when they could be easily made absolutely tight either by oxyacetylene welding or, in most cases, filling the pores with liquid glass or some other solution that is not soluble in gasoline. Crank cases are rejected for similar reasons, when they can be repaired for much less cost and in much less time than is required to make new ones; and these are days when both time and money count to the utmost.
>
> "One particular example of this sort of inspection comes to mind which serves to show the rigidity and foolishness of some of this inspection. Parts were being rejected without much regard to whether the defects were real or fancied; and as the shop superintendent was a practical man, he saved all parts that he considered good enough for the concern's standard product. After a while he gathered these together and built a motor, intending it for the firm's own use and not for the customer whose inspector was so very particular.
>
> "In due course of time this motor came to the testing stand, and its performance was so good that the inspector demanded it for his employer, even accusing the superintendent of giving some one else a better product. The super hesitated, tried to tell the inspector that he did not want that motor, but after much insistence on the part of the inspector assigned it to his order.
>
> "Such things are too good to keep in any shop; and after a while some one had to let the cat out of the bag and tell the inspector all about it. After he had come back to earth and realized that no one was to blame but himself, the inspector found the superintendent to tell the latter his real troubles in the matter."

WELLS THAT BREATHE—Blowing or breathing wells are described by the United States Geological Survey, in a recent *Press Bulletin* (Washington, May), in a letter to a correspondent who inquires about a well of this sort on his own property. It says:

> "'Blowing' wells, also known as 'breathing,' 'sucking,' 'weather,' and 'barometer' wells, it is stated, have been reported from many localities. When such wells have been carefully observed it has been found that the blowing and sucking occur alternately—that is, at certain times the blowing is outward and at intervening periods it is inward. It has been found that the phenomena are due to differences in atmospheric or barometric pressure. The necessary conditions seem to be a porous stratum, such as sandstone, gravel, or porous limestone, only partially saturated with water, overlaid by some impervious substance such as shale or clay. While the atmospheric pressure is high the air enters the well and collects in the upper part of the porous stratum above the water-level. While the barometric pressure is low the air is expelled with considerable force, producing what is known as 'blowing.' This blowing frequently occurs during storm periods or when the wind is in a certain direction or during certain periods of the day. The peculiar action which you have observed in the case of your own well may be due to causes similar to those above mentioned. If gas is escaping it ought not to be difficult to detect its presence."

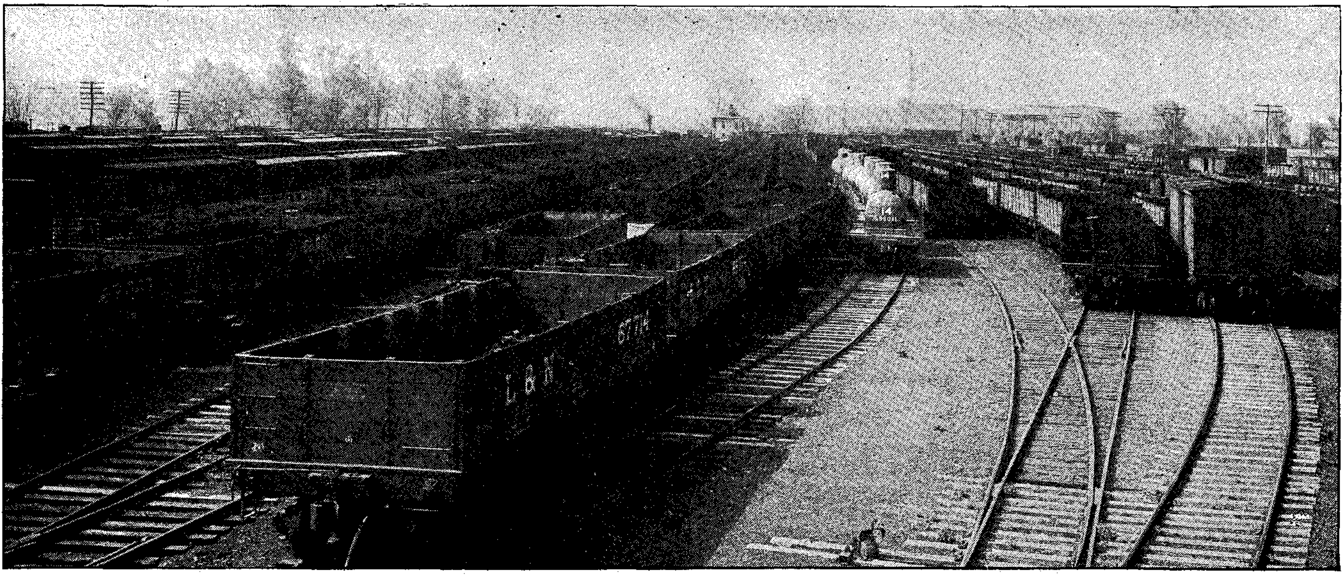
THE LOCOMOTIVE AS A CRIME

THAT THE STEAM-LOCOMOTIVE, altho fairly satisfactory as an engine, is "a crime against civilization" when regarded from the standpoint of a machine for producing steam by coal-combustion, is asserted by George H. Gibson, a New York consulting engineer, in a communication to *Power* (New York, May 22). Mr. Gibson believes that the modern locomotive has about reached the limitations imposed by allowable wheel-loads and clearances. In other words, we can make it no bigger, but if Mr. Gibson is right we can increase its hauling capacity 30 to 40 per cent. without altering its weight or its size. He writes, in substance:

> "The trouble with the locomotive is not in the engine. The boiler- and furnace-end of a locomotive, however, might well be described as a crime against civilization, considering our diminishing coal reserves and the large portion of the annual coal-production consumed by locomotives.
>
> "Not only is the locomotive most wasteful, but it further fails to meet the requirements of business. The question troubling railroad men most of all is that of capacity. They want to haul longer trains up limiting grades and at greater speeds, to handle more business with present equipment and labor charges. Some roads have even gone to the length of putting two boilers on a locomotive, and others are experimenting with mechanical stokers.
>
> "The high rate of combustion per square foot of grate now used implies a high draft. This draft is maintained in about the most inefficient way that could be imagined—namely, by using the exhaust from the engine in a steam-ejector formed by the exhaust nozle and the stack. To obtain the blast required, a back pressure is put on the engine cylinders that at high speed and heavy pulling reaches 20 or 30 pounds per square inch, thus reducing materially both hauling capacity and efficiency. It has repeatedly been shown that the back pressure horse-power at times equals the useful horse-power."

Without going into details and figures, Mr. Gibson would improve matters by using mechanical draft-fans, by utilizing some of the exhaust steam to heat the feed-water, and by employing superheated steam. This he asserts will effect an enormous saving in fuel, with the possibility of using some of the exhaust team for heating. He says:

> "Cutting down the coal-consumption will decrease the amount of fuel burned per square foot of grate enough to reduce sensibly the amount of fuel lost as cinders, as it has been found that the throwing out of cinders increases rapidly after a certain point, going up nearly as the cube of the rate of combustion. In some experiments made by Professor Goss, this loss, as I remember, ran up to 10 per cent.
>
> "The savings mentioned can be added together; that is, there is a possibility of increasing the power capacity of the locomotive by 30 to 50 per cent., with an equal saving of fuel. This is the more notable when it is considered that the weight of locomotives is now limited by the strength of the track structure to so much per wheel, while the size is hampered by the clearance limitations of bridges, tunnels, etc.
>
> "I am not blind to the practical difficulties involved in the foregoing proposals, particularly in connection with the draft-fan. Smoke-boxes and blast-nozles are even now badly cut by cinders, altho protected by screens of heavy and fine mesh. It is possible, however, to eliminate the cinders by some form of separator.
>
> "What is really needed is some one in the locomotive business to take the bull by the horns and build a locomotive on which these arrangements are used, and about the only people in a position to do so with any hope of returns upon the large expenditure required for research and development are Baldwins or the American Locomotive Company. Superintendents of motive power and master mechanics are too fully occupied with their routine duties and are too afraid of having the locomotive stop on the road for them to take any chances in radical departures. Other railroad officials take little interest in mechanical matters or in mechanical people."



By courtesy of the Louisville "Evening Post."

IDLE FUEL-CARRIERS, THAT A GOVERNMENT FUEL-COMMISSION MIGHT KEEP BUSY.

Some of the 400 empty coal-cars that a newspaper reporter found in the South Louisville, Kentucky, yards.

WILL THERE BE A FUEL-FAMINE?

WE HAVE HEARD AGAIN AND AGAIN, during the progress of the present struggle, that this is a war of machinery. This is true; but machinery will not run itself. It is, in fact, only a means of transforming and directing energy, and the energy to be transformed and directed exists, for the most part, stored up in fuel. The fuel problem is therefore fundamental, and especially so in America, where half a billion dollars a year is wasted in this item alone. Coal and oil have both been scarce this past winter in England, France, and Italy. Vessels have postponed their sailing-dates for days in English ports on account of the difficulty of obtaining fuel. These are the points emphasized in the editorial columns of *Industrial Management* (New York, May) in commenting on an article by Walter N. Polakor in the same number. Mr. Polakor recommends the organization of a Government bureau to deal solely with the production, transportation, and economy of fuel. He writes:

"Deplorably little has been done to protect our American industry from being crippled in the hour of most dire need by the shortage of prime power. Complaints have been heard that labor is scarce. . . . A more serious handicap is to be expected from the shortage of fuel-supply. The cause for this situation may be any one or all of several factors. It may be due to a shortage of hands at the mines; it is equally possible that transportation may become disorganized, and, if nobody in particular controls the fuel movement, our large industrial centers, not to speak of minor communities, may become unproductive through lack of power. The far-reaching effects of fuel-famine can not be overemphasized in this country, whose main function in the world-struggle for democracy is production. Production of foodstuffs, production of tools, production of war-munitions, all will be at a standstill the moment coal-cars cease to move and boilers to be stoked.

"The problem viewed from this angle of insuring the uninterrupted working of our great industries is threefold:

"1. To make the production of fuel secure.

"2. To make fuel traffic secure.

"3. To minimize fuel consumption.

"To secure production, the mining of coal and fuel, that is, the fuel industry, must be made reasonably free from speculation. High profits by means of limitation of output must be discouraged, if not prohibited. While the present high cost of coal is explained by offering various excuses—among them lack of help—coal-miners are applying for jobs even at paper-mills! The coal industry, being interstate and nation-wide in importance, should be controlled in this time of our national testing by a board of experts capable of organizing and carrying on production on the highest plane of national efficiency.

"To secure the transportation of fuel to the industrial centers when and as needed, and with due regard to the household needs of the people during the winter of 1917–1918, we should assist the railways in their great task, and not depend on their judgment alone. . . . A special board previously ascertaining the fuel needs in various localities should prepare traffic schedules and see that proper allotments are delivered.

"In order to facilitate this task, means must be found to minimize fuel consumption through the elimination of wastes. Our fuel wastes per year amount in value to $500,000,000. Not speaking of the advisability in itself of saving so much to the country, eliminating this waste means that seven tons of fuel will do the work of ten tons as now burned.

"An organization must be created to assist fuel-consumers and instruct them how to get best results out of the least quantity. Methods of using fuel may be regulated in the same way as the methods of riveting boilers under which the fuel is burned.

"It would be too optimistic to expect that if each of these three functions should be attended by independent organizations, say an Industrial Committee, the Interstate Commerce Commission and Bureau of Mines, the best results will be secured. While each organization, no doubt, is capable and will do its best, a lack of coordination of effort is liable to create tangles and minimize the benefits of the work of each.

"The plea is hereby made to organize an engineering bureau, which, with Governmental sanction, will cooperate with, direct, and coordinate all the work of all other organizations, with the end in view to furnish our industries, transportation, and population with the required amount of fuel, at the proper time, in the proper quantity, and at cost plus a reasonable interest; and, further, will see that all this fuel is used in compliance with the most economical methods."

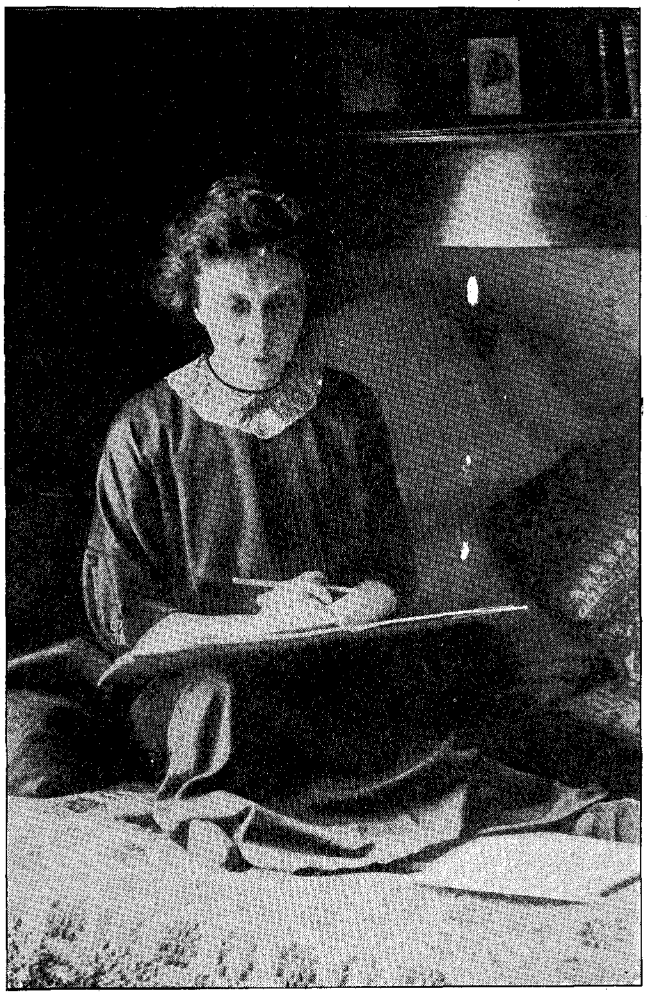
DREDGES THAT DIG INTO ROCK—Modern marine dredges are able to excavate not only soft material like mud and clay, but even harder substances, such as sandstone, shale, lignite, stiff blue clay, or hard chalk. Says a writer in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, May 26):

"The Panama Canal being in a constant state of requiring attention from dredgers, it is interesting to note the type adopted in the Canal Zone. They are of the dipper 15-cubic-yard variety. Their ability to dig into and to dispose quickly of any of the softer rocks, even at a depth of fifty feet, and to load into scows of almost any size, makes them very valuable tools for this class of work. They are capable of dredging 7,000 to 10,000 cubic yards of rock per day of twenty-four hours, the quantity dredged naturally depending upon the hardness of the material. Each dredge has two dippers respectively of 10 and 15 cubic yards capacity, the dipper handle being 72 feet long. The main hoisting engines are of the twin-tandem compound type, and the winding drum is graduated to give a low speed when digging. The swinging engine is of the double-cylinder, high-pressure type, with steam-operated link reversing gear."

LETTERS - AND - ART

THE THEATER WOMEN'S WAR-WORK

IT IS NOT TO WEEP while men do the war-work that the women of the theater dedicate themselves. Already this branch of the community have organized their relief work on a large scale and in a great variety of forms. The story is told by the dramatist, Rachel Crothers, in the New York *Times*, and she gives its origin in "the restless depression which has come to so many of us because of the war gradually making life—which had been interesting and stimulating before—seem dull and selfish and narrow." This depression and dissatisfaction had so seized her, she says, that "it became intolerable to go on with the daily routine as it was, and I suddenly wanted to know if the women of my own profession didn't feel this, too, and to ask them if they didn't think that we could stand together as a body for war-relief work and do much more far-reaching good than any of us could possibly do as individuals." There were found plenty of responsive minds when she opened her heart to them, and soon a huge mass-meeting at the Hudson brought together most of the prominent women of the theater—indeed, in Miss Crothers's words, it was "the greatest coming together of the women of the theater ever known and for the greatest cause." The initial project was a workroom where relief-supplies could be made and gathered, and—



RACHEL CROTHERS,

The well-known playwright, who is president of the Stage Women's War-Relief, an organization made to prove during the present war-crisis that "the stage means something more than art."

> "Dorothy Donnelly was able to announce that the workroom was ready for the workers, that Sally Williams Riegel would be in charge of it as executive manager, and that Minnie Dupree, who held a Red-Cross diploma for a course in surgical dressings, would conduct this department—teaching and directing and getting the products off to our Allies—and that Mary Boland would teach and direct the knitting. Elizabeth Tyree Metcalf, chairman of ways and means, who had secured the room at 366 Fifth Avenue for our workroom through the generosity of Acker, Merrall & Condit, made a plea for money, and her red-white-and-blue dippers were quickly filled to overflowing.
>
> "The following Monday morning the doors of the workroom were opened and the willing workers came in, pledging certain hours or days a week for work, and from that day on they have come and gone regularly, as if under salary, keeping their pledges of time, knitting, sewing, or lending a hand for extra clerical work, smiling, chatting, obeying the few simple rules, and responding to every call for volunteer work in recruiting, taking booths for the census, etc.—all as a matter of course and in a 'why not' spirit, with a cheerful good-fellowship which is very contagious, and which inspires confidence in the success of the big projects and avenues of work which are rapidly opening up for this body of women."

While much of the work will be done in New York, where the greatest number of women of the theater are, all cities and centers of this profession will be drawn in. One of the first duties will be to take care of the families of the theater should any suffer privation because their men are fighting:

> "Among other enterprises a venture in food-production is started on Long Island on land given to the S. W. W. R., overlooked by Christine Blessing, one of the most practical and experienced farmers of the women of the theater.
>
> "Another feature, under Mrs. Howard Schnebbe, is the collecting of clothes and shoes to be sent to destitute families in Europe. And still another is the jam department, created by Louise Closser Hale. The Twelfth Night Club has hospitably opened its doors to the collecting of jams through the summer, and a rich harvest is expected, which will be sent to the convalescent soldiers in France to whom sweets mean so valuable a nourishment.
>
> "I have said the theater itself meant much power for this body of women, and already it has given strong and generous proof of this. When Elizabeth Tyree Metcalf and Mrs. Henry B. Harris asked New York and Brooklyn managers for the privilege of taking up a collection in the audiences one Saturday night in each theater, consent was given, which meant the breaking of all laws and traditions of the theater and even running the risk of some possible criticism; but the bigness of the cause justified all this, and a little army of girls with the lucky red-white-and-blue dippers marched down the aisles and brought over $5,000 into the coffers of the S. W. W. R., which will flow out very quickly in healing and help. And still another gift of the theater is the very remarkable thing done by Alf Hayman and the Charles Frohman Company, the giving of the entire net proceeds of the three Barrie plays now running at the Empire Theater to the Stage Women's War-Relief, an honor we deeply appreciate, not only because of the invaluable help the money will be, but for the deeper significance which the combination of the new Barrie war-plays in the Charles Frohman theater holds for the whole English and American theatrical profession."

Special matinées will doubtless be given in great numbers for special purposes. The "greatest gift of all," according to Miss Crothers, is "the wonderful thing Sam H. Harris has done":

> "When Raymond B. Fosdick, appointed by Secretary Baker as Commissioner of Recreation in the Military Camps, appealed

to the Stage Women's War-Relief for help in this direction, we knew that without the cooperation of the men of the theatrical profession this undertaking would be utterly impossible. So Mary H. Kirkpatrick, secretary of the S. W. W. R. and one of its most valiant soldiers, took the map of the United States, with the training-camps marked upon it, and laid it, with the whole matter, before Mr. Harris and Sam Forrest.

"As Mr. Harris studied the map and began to think, he said, 'This looks to me now colossal and impossible.' But the more he studied and the more he thought, the more he rose to the great idea that this is the one priceless thing which the theater, and the theater alone, can do for its country now, and the more convinced he became that, if we all pull together for this one big thing and all share the burden, it will be possible to work out a scheme by which, working from the principal theatrical centers, groups of players can reach the camps and give them entertainment which will keep them in touch with home and the things they have given up, and will tell them more forcibly than anything else that this is a mission of brotherly love and a tribute of our appreciation of what our soldiers are doing for us. It will help to break their isolation and carry them over hard hours of boredom and homesickness and the ghastly temptations which loneliness brings, and, above all, it will prove that the theater holds something more than art and commercialism and can carry a message of love and healing on its wings. Mr. Harris in a few minutes took up the burden in his strong and generous hands, said he would see what could be done, and the next day sent the Stage Women's War-Relief the modest but powerful message that 'Mr. George M. Cohan and Mr. Sam H. Harris will do their bit by starting a scheme by which the theatrical profession can give good shows to our boys in the camps.'"

OUR YOUNG DRAMATIC CRITICS

THE WAR HAS BROUGHT us up before a state of affairs perhaps unsuspected by many who lean heavily upon the dramatic critics for judgments of plays. The arm we have held should have been strong, since strength is the attribute of youth; but youth was just the unsuspected quality. *The Dramatic Mirror* (New York) sees "a curious commentary upon theatrical conditions in New York presented in the liability to conscription into the Army of several dramatic critics." In a paragraph it calls attention to the fact that the *Tribune's* critic, Mr. Heywood Broun, has already resigned his newspaper post to enter the service of the Government on the staff of *The Official Bulletin*, the new Government paper which is published under the direction of Mr. George Creel. Mr. Broun may not qualify as youth in the conscription sense, but there seem to be enough others to lead to these mirrorings from our principal dramatic weekly:

> "Time was when all critics of the drama in the metropolis were venerable men—men who had served their papers in various capacities for long periods, who had a vista of several years of theatrical activity and enterprise to look upon, and who, despite their age, kept abreast, as they said, of the modern and progressive trends of the drama.
>
> "To-day a condition presents itself in which several dramatic critics of newspapers and magazines come within the ages decided upon by Congress as eligible for military service.
>
> "While it is true that many included in this group occasionally deceive their readers as to their ages by seemingly authoritative references to productions and players of a dim and distant past, nevertheless they are proud of their youth and the perspective it provides for criticism of a radical and frequently revolutionary character. The new and progressive movements in the theater, they insist, require new and youthful impressions. Progress is inalienably associated with youth in any art or industry is the philosophy upon which they base their *apologia* for their positions when frequently 'old readers,' 'playgoers of a generation ago,' and 'managers of long experience' voice their protests against what is termed 'boyish criticism.'
>
> "But if an ear is carefully placed to the ground where trod daily this older generation one can hear audibly—quite, quite audibly—a concert of voices declaring gladly that 'youth will have its fling, and now it's to pay its penalties.'
>
> "And what of the young critics? They are biding their time and, in the meantime, boasting, in the words of Brander Matthews, that 'they should worry.'"

HOW RUSSIA GLORIFIES THE FOLK-TALE

FAIRY-TALES ARE BORN in the nursery, and in most countries remain there. Russia furnishes an exception, for here the unadorned tale has been remodeled into gorgeous and novel literary forms, and surrounds itself with all the other arts, "making songs of its simple music and color-harmonies of its own subtly blended and variegated tints."

DOROTHY DONNELLY,

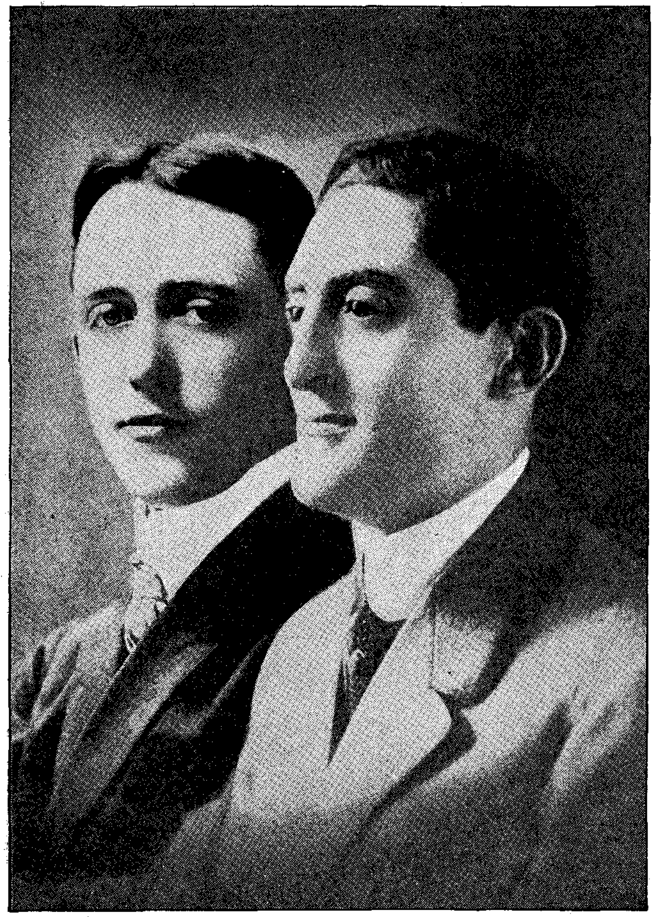
Vice-President of the S. W. W. R., which will be an independent unit in war-relief work tho affiliated with the Red Cross.

This is elaborated in a Russian supplement of the London *Times*, where Allardyce Nicoll emphasizes the poverty of other nations in this particular respect in comparison with our new Republic on the Eastern front. Shakespeare introduces "a few stray English folk-elements transferred to the mythical lands of Greece" in the "Midsummer Night's Dream"; but this is about all, except what the poets of Ireland have done in glorifying the fairy-tale. Russia, declares this writer, not only preserves to the present time "a fairy-tale atmosphere among the peasantry," but raises "from the fairy-tale a strength and a wonder of creation in literature, in art, in music, in dancing, which remind us, in their intensity, of that mythopeic age when Homer sang his 'Iliad' and his 'Hymns,' when Pan wandered, heart-free, with his band of dryads, amid the leafy shades of Arcadian forest glooms." The folk-tale of Russia, even in its simple peasant form, we are told, is characterized by something peculiar, for—

> "Even when we cut away the many variants of the Cinderella myth, or of those many fairy episodes found recurring in widely different guises throughout the whole civilized world, we reach a substratum of imagination distinct from, and in many ways superior to, the equivalent productions of other

European countries. There is here—as indeed there is in the Russian literature itself—a strange blending of myth and of reality; an introduction of mysterious things into every-day and prosaic existence, which unites the gorgeous and resplendent church services with the village squalor and simple peasant Christlike piety, which places no dividing line between the real and the dream.

"There is a folk-tale, characteristic enough of the primitive Russian temper, which, I think, bears repetition. It describes a visit which Christ paid with his apostles to a lonely village of Russia. In the dimly lighted church a priest was intoning some service; from a peasant's hut came sounds of merriment and gay snatches of folk-melody. Christ stood by the hut-door, listening; but his disciples, no doubt deeming this unworthy of their Lord, besought him to come rather to the church nave and hear the divine service within. 'Nay,' answered Christ, 'nay; for in these songs you despise I hear the praise of God.' Truly the peasants of Russia, like Sir Thomas Browne, knew that sacred thoughts could come from a lover's or a tavern ditty and an Angelus-bell blend harmoniously with dancing and iridescent music.



"COHAN AND HARRIS."

Men who have undertaken one of the biggest jobs of the war-relief work, as described on the previous page. They will plot the courses of the theatrical entertainments for the training-camps.

"In this wise, too, peasant Russia—and with it the literature of Russia—has seen far beyond those

magic casements, opening on the foam
Of perilous seas, in faerie lands forlorn.

Out of them she has gazed, wistfully, receiving visions of surpassing beauty which gladdened her existence and gilded, with a strange, refulgent radiance, the gray steppes and snow-clad turrets of her ancient and venerable towns. Fairy-tales and folk-songs of antique heroes have aroused and dilated the imaginations of her people: tales of *Ilia Murats*, who, with his famed strength and with the aid of his brave charger *Cloudfall*, slew the doughty robber *Nightingale;* of *Mikailo Ivanovich*, the Rover, who fared far to bring back his bride *Maria;* the *White Swan;* of Merchant *Sadko* of Novgorod, who cast himself into the azure sea, into the realms of the *Czar Morskoi*—tales calculated to preserve and to increase a joy and a desire in the hearts of all their auditors."

Apart from the tales introducing the figure of Christ, the great mass of the Russian peasant fairy-stories are characterized by "a sentiment of tenderness and by an imagination which seek out and display the most gorgeous and fantastic scenes of real life or of fancied pleasure-lands." These two elements have worked most deeply "on the minds of the literary giants who remolded the folk-tales into peerless artistic form." We read:

"Pushkin it was who threw loose upon the world the whole of those elements of gorgeousness and of tender simplicity in his fairy-tales and in that first important work of his, 'Ruslan and Liudmila.' The name itself, 'Ruslan and Liudmila,' tells of a fairy-world; of a brave knight, *Ruslan*, and of a pure maiden, whose very name has the liquid sound of crystal water in it—*Liudmila*, the pure, the unstained in heart, reunited by fantastic means to the arms of her own true lover. The magicians of nursery delight are here, with all their apparatus of swift and fantastic creation, of power over the quick and the dead. It is in the very spirit of a fairy-tale that Pushkin tells us how he, too, came to the mystic oak set by the long-curved shore and heard recited to him antique tales of a world whose atmosphere was that of fairy-romance, peopled by knights and fair maidens, with strange towers and whispering forests—all related in that clear, pure, and crystal tongue which it is the credit of Russian writers to have preserved, unaltered in form, but refined in spirit, from the mouths of the simple peasant folk.

"But Pushkin, in literature, has not been the only one to go for inspiration to the fairy-tale; countless authors and poets have followed in the track he made. In any poetical anthology of Russia's nineteenth-century poetry one large section is always occupied by the *skazki* (tales), a section well-nigh as large as that of the lyrics themselves. Jukovski, for instance, has wrought marvelous harmonies of suonal music from the simple tales he adopted, his 'Clever Kurim' being especially beautiful and interesting. Dmitrief has given us 'The Cock,' 'The Cat and the Little Mouse,' and 'The Siskin and the Chaffinch,' all in exquisite word-music; while Krilof, a true fabulist, has confined himself to animal tales, frequently with a sarcastic and bitter intent. Such is his 'Monkey and the Spectacles,' incisive in its cutting power, or his tale of 'The Swan, the Pike, and the Crab.' Izmailov has left two cleverly told tales in his 'Passion for Versification' and in his 'Liar'; while, finally, Tolstoy, with his infinitely loving peasant soul, returned to the earth, conversed with the peasants, worked with them, joyed with them, and created, in several of his short, semiallegorical tales, masterpieces of literature which frankly betake themselves from a peasant source."

Literature, indeed, has not been the sole inheritor of the folk-imagination. Music and the ballet have shared almost equally:

"From the time when, in the early nineteenth century, Glinka formulated a musical sphere for the Russian imagination, just as Pushkin had done for its literature, folk-music played the part of the inspiring and dominating muse. Glinka tells us how his own imagination was stirred in youth by peasant musicians. Tschaikowsky and Musorgski have raised harmonic symphonies out of simpler melodies, giving to their work that aura of fantastic, imaginative peculiarity which distinguishes it from that of the great mass of other European musicians. . . . . . .

"To do homage at this shrine, the artists, too, have thronged, and, along with the inspiration of the ancient and Eastern art of Russia, they have assimilated the fairy spirit in much the same manner as have Pushkin and Tolstoy—one raising impossible and castellated pinnacles of awesome height, another entering humble cottages or stumbling through deep snow-drifts toward the dim portal of an incense-breathing church. And that art which is a union of the arts—the ballet—on what is its power founded but on the folk-imagination, refined and enlarged to broader spheres of creative activity? The costumes and the scenery of Bakst or of Goncharova, the music of Rimsky-Korasof, the iridescent and gorgeous dancing, the plots themselves—all are reminiscent, in every line, in every color, in every movement, of a fairy-tale world; believed in almost as thoroughly as it was some hundreds of years ago. . . . . . .

"One need only mention the pure 'Snow-Maiden' suite of Tschaikowsky, the magnificent 'Ruslan and Liudmila' of Glinka, the royal 'Coq d'Or' of Rimsky-Korasof, or 'The Fire Bird' and 'Petrushka' of Stravinski, to realize how deep and how precious this artistic inheritance has been for the musicians and for the poets of Russia."

A MID-VICTORIAN LITERARY TEMPEST

A BOMBSHELL that struck literary England a little past the last mid-century has been reechoing in the recently published "Life of Algernon Charles Swinburne," by Edmund Gosse. The shell was the volume called "Poems and Ballads," a cursory knowledge of which probably places it in many minds as one of the bad books of literature. As we read the book to-day, Mr. Gosse observes, "it is difficult to reconstruct the social order" into which the poems obtruded like the above-mentioned explosive. "So far as could be perceived at the time, the 'sixties formed the most quiescent, the most sedate, perhaps, we might even without offense continue, the least effective and efficient period in our national poetry." Tennyson, of course, was writing the "Idylls of the King," and his "smooth blandness was terribly welcome to the mid-Victorian reading public." Tennyson—"the starched and embroidered Tennyson of the 'Idylls'—held the field of poetry all to himself, imperially resigning a corner here or there to a devoted disciple, like Jean Ingelow." Browning and Matthew Arnold had been rebuffed into temporary poetic silence. "It was the epoch of the crinoline, when not merely could a spade never be called a spade in the most restricted circles, but the existence of that or any other such domestic utensil was strenuously denied." The Preraffaelites—Rossetti, Burne-Jones, William Morris—were acceptable in a limited circle. George Meredith had written "Modern Love," and Christina Rossetti had achieved a popular success with "her brilliant, fantastic, and profoundly original volume of 'Goblin Market,'" but—

> "Neither in 'Goblin Market' nor in 'Modern Love' was anything to be found that could be charged with disturbing those proprieties which had now practically slumbered in English literature since the publication of 'Don Juan.' Here might be a treatment of versification, of natural scenery, even of character which was unfamiliar and therefore blameworthy, but there was nothing, or next to nothing, which could mantle the cheek of innocence with a blush. The friends of Algernon Swinburne were amply aware that, so far from avoiding all possibilities of offense in this direction, he was prepared to turn the pudic snows of Mrs. Grundy's countenance to scarlet, and they had observed a certain impish gusto in his anticipation of so doing. He was even impatient to invade the Respectabilities in their woodbine bower, and to make their flesh creep while he did so. In comparison with the crudities and the audacities which are nowadays poured out upon our indifference, the particular mutinies of Swinburne's lyrics may appear to be mild and almost anodyne. But the age was not accustomed to expressions of sensuous or of heterodox opinion. It had never had presented to it, even 'on gray paper with blunt type,' anything which bore the least resemblance to 'Anactoria' or 'The Leper.'"

If the friends of Swinburne were excited over the prospect of stinging the *bourgeois* moral self-satisfaction of the British public they little reckoned what he could produce:

> "No one had anticipated the storm of censure which now broke over Algernon's radiant and mocking head. He might, however, have defied the common reviewer, since he had not a few supporters in the press, with Joseph Knight prominent among them. But an antagonist arose whose authority could not be disregarded and whose ferocity was terrible. By far the most powerful organ of literary opinion in 1866 was *The Saturday Review*, in which, on the 4th of August, appeared a very long article entitled 'Mr. Swinburne's New Poems,' an article that not merely transformed the fortunes of that particular edition or volume, but created a prejudiced conception of the poet from which it is not too much to say that he suffered until the end of his life.
>
> "This review, which was brilliantly written, came from the pen of an Oxford man, afterward not less famous than Swinburne himself, who had been for years at the University with him, but had never happened to meet him. By the odd fate of things, the writer later on became one of Swinburne's closest friends and supporters, altho he never distinctly withdrew from the position he had taken up in censuring the 'libidinous songs' of 1866. It was in this review, which was a nine days' wonder in the world of letters, that strong publicity was first given to several phrases—such as 'The lilies and langours of virtue, the roses and raptures of vice,' or 'Thou art noble and nude and antique,' which immediately became hack-lines and the prey of parodists. A quotation from this very powerful and mordant review may be given as the model of what was from this time forward to be alleged by Swinburne's opponents:
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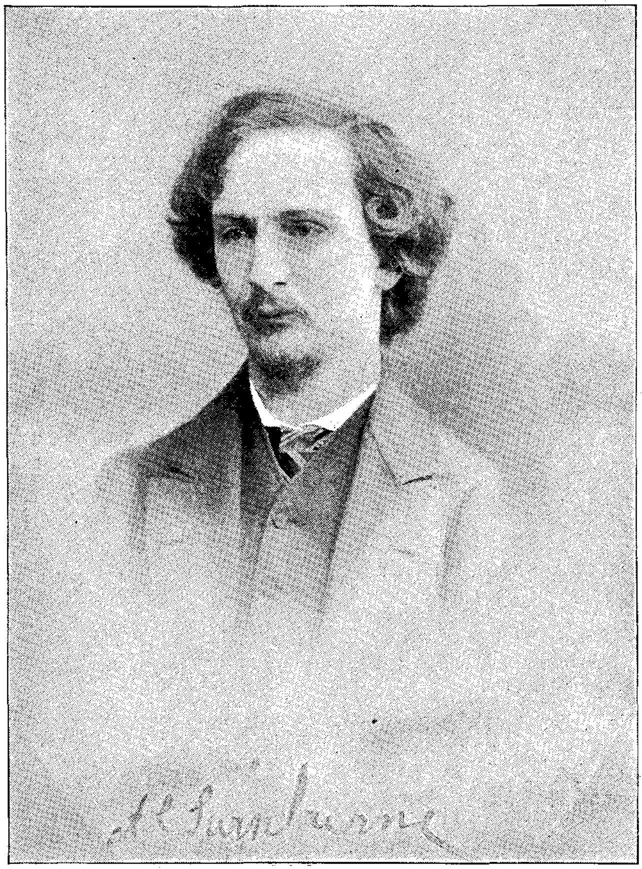
> "'Mr. Swinburne riots in the profusion of color of the most garish and heated kind. He is like a composer who should fill his orchestra with trumpets, or a painter who should exclude every color but a blaring red and a green as of sour fruit. There are not twenty stanzas in the whole book which have the faintest tincture of soberness. We are in the midst of fire and serpents, wine and ashes, blood and foam, and a hundred lurid horrors. Unsparing use of the most violent colors and the most intoxicated ideas and images is Mr. Swinburne's prime characteristic.'
>
> "But the moral charges were far severer than the literary. The poet was called 'an unclean fiery imp from the pit' and 'the libidinous laureate of a pack of satyrs.' He was accused of an 'audacious counterfeiting of strong and noble passion by mad, intoxicated sensuality.' He had 'revealed to the world a mind all aflame with the feverish carnality of a schoolboy over the dirtiest passages in Lemprière.' All this and more, in the columns of the leading literary newspaper of the age, formed a loud and clear call for conclusive public reprobation."



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THE MID-VICTORIAN LITERARY *ENFANT TERRIBLE,*

Whose literary "pranks" scandalized a public who welcomed the "smooth blandness" of Tennyson, and cherished "the epoch of the crinoline, when a spade could never be called a spade in the most restricted circles."

We discover that Swinburne was too high-spirited to be crusht, but these animadversions, and the temper in which he received them, probably account for the suspicion that was leveled upon him from some quarters for most of his life:

> "It is notoriously difficult to reply with grace to a charge of indelicacy, which, in our chilly climate, is equivalent to a charge of want of good sense and good manners. The victim may bow the head, like Dryden, or attack the plaintiff's attorney, like Byron; Swinburne adopted an attitude which more closely resembled that of Congreve under the lash of Jeremy Collier. He denied the truth of his critics' animadversions, questioned their good faith, and lavished contempt on their pretensions to purity, learning, and taste."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

MAKING DRINK AND VICE TABU AMONG SOLDIERS

TO EVOLVE A NEW KIND of soldiers' training-camp is the task of the new Federal Commission on Training-Camp Activities. Prevention, and effective action before the fact, is to be the principle upon which this Commission will attack the questions of drink and immorality. With the opening of the thirteen training-camps for the preliminary officers' training corps the work immediately got under way. One of the first demands is the cooperation of the community that has the camp settled in or near it. "So important, so primary, does the Secretary of War regard the work for which the new commission was created that if a community near which a camp is now situated persistently refuses to cooperate in the control of vice, the camp will be moved to some other place." Surrounding zones will contain a bar against the features objected to, but the main effort will be "to withdraw, so far as possible, the attention of the soldier from the rigid restrictions of the zones by the organized presentation of better means of recreation and enjoyment." In our department of Letters and Art may be read something of the plans already laid for one phase of the camps' relaxation. Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick is chairman of the Commission and comes equipped by special studies made on the Mexican border and in Canada. Other members are Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, Professor of Hygiene and Director of Physical Education at Princeton University; Joseph Lee, president of the Playgrounds' Association of America; John R. Mott, of the International Y. M. C. A.; Lee F. Hanmer, of the Sage Foundation; Charles P. Neill, of Washington; Thomas J. Howells, of Pittsburg; Malcolm L. McBride, of Cleveland; and Major Palmer E. Pierce, of the United States Army. In the New York *Times* Mr. Fosdick gives an outline of the Commission's aims:

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RAYMOND B. FOSDICK,

Chairman of the Commission who will see that the training-camps have amusement that will banish drink and vice.

"Our first function is aimed, of course, to do away with the evils that have been too often associated with army life, not only in America, but in Europe. Our boys are to be drafted into service. We can not afford to draft them into a demoralizing environment. The responsibility of the Government is doubly obvious in view of the measure of conscription. A man might volunteer for service and run his chance with vicious surroundings. When conscription comes into play, however, the Government itself must assume the responsibility for eliminating these evils. . . . . .

"On the positive side of our program is the necessity of competing with what I have termed 'demoralizing influences,' such as the saloon and the vice-resort. This function of our work divides itself naturally into several lines. Within the camp, activities of the Y. M. C. A., an organization now officially recognized by an executive order of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Armies, form an important part in the recreational program. In connection with the work, but under the direct control of the Army, is the promotion of athletic sports and games, such as are now carried on in England under the Aldershot plan, and promoted to a large extent in Canada. Briefly, these games are built up on the interunit system, their idea being to develop the competitive instinct in the soldier. Boxing, wrestling, bayonet exercise, and all forms of hard physical games are followed. Everybody must take part. Squads compete with squads, companies with companies, regiments with regiments, brigades with brigades, and divisions with divisions.

"A member of the British Mission now in Washington, Colonel Goodwin, told me that these games which had been encouraged—in fact, enforced—by the army officials in France were one of the great influences in keeping men sane and balanced behind the lines. The War College in Washington now has under consideration an adaptation of the Aldershot system submitted by our Commission."

The cooperation expected between the camps and the neighboring communities takes on lines like these:

"We shall have an expert community organizer in every town or city in the neighborhood of all the camps in the United States, whose aim it will be to coordinate all the activities along this line. Just at present we have thirteen of these trained men in the communities nearest the thirteen Officers' Reserve Camps now opening up. . . . . . .

"In some communities, for example, outside the camps, there will be 'canteens' for the soldiers run by women's organizations, where food and tobacco can be obtained at cost prices, and where an opportunity will be afforded for meeting and talking with women. In Toronto the 'Take the Soldier Home for Dinner Movement' was organized, and through this agency a number of men found homes which they could visit whenever they were on leave in the city. Work of this kind can be multiplied almost indefinitely.

"Too many of the evils surrounding camp life in the past are traceable to the lack of adequate amusement and rational recreation for the soldier. Our Commission does not intend to attempt to apply impracticable idealistic standards. We shall be dealing with a fine lot of healthy, red-blooded men, and we must have healthy, red-blooded forms of recreation. My point is that there must be plenty of it to absorb the surplus energies of the soldiers in their hours of relaxation."

"INTELLECTUALS" DANGEROUS GUIDES

WHEN THE BLIND entrust themselves to blind leaders, the result is likely to be that both, in the Biblical phrase, "will fall into the ditch." Some such danger might result, in the opinion of *The Christian Evangelist* (St. Louis), if we allow our "intellectuals" to control the policy of the nation; for this Disciples weekly thinks that the superior knowledge acquired by the "intellectual" is more than balanced by his lack of religious faith and humility. These statements are provoked by a recent remark of *The New Republic* that a small minority of "intellectuals," who have led the thought of the nation, are really making its foreign policy. Among these "intellectuals" are grouped "the presidents and professors, with a few notable exceptions, of our Eastern universities, the editors of our great national papers and magazines, and a sprinkling of select doctrinaires from other professions." Now, *The New Republic* thinks rule by "intellectuals" a good thing in a democracy, and at first sight this position would seem to be justified, says *The Christian Evangelist*. For—

"If the intellectual leaders and scholars of the land are not good guides, where shall we normally look for guidance? Surely ignorance is the worst foe a nation can face, and our trained university thinkers should be the furthest removed from those blind leaders of the blind who are destined to fall into the ditch."

And yet, contends the St. Louis editor, "government by 'intellectuals' has not always proved a shining success," and we read further:

"One recalls especially that manifesto issued by the professors and university leaders supporting the German cause '*in toto*' at the outbreak of the Great War. Men like Deissmann, Harnack, Gregory, Haeckel, Eucken, Ostwald, and all the other great teachers of the Empire openly justified the violation of Belgium and the whole Prussian war-policy. Closer investigation showed further that the essential features of that policy were formulated by the same group. Beginning with Prof. Friedrich Nietzsche, and Prof. Heinrich von Treitschke, and Prof. Ernst Haeckel, we can trace the distinct evolution of the whole militaristic theory which has culminated in making the fairest portion of the world a desert and in throwing the hands back on the dial of progress for centuries. Rule by the German 'intellectuals' has been a colossal failure.

"The trouble appears to be that the average pure 'intellectual,' along with his superior knowledge, develops a pride of intellect which is essentially destructive. Jesus appeared to have this danger in mind when he made humility the corner-stone of his system of ethics. Rarely, indeed, is the pure intellectualist humble. God is not in all his thoughts—in fact, he is quite apt, as Haeckel and Nietzsche did, to rule the Creator out of court and proceed to set up his own intellect in the deity's place. The Sermon on the Mount is all exploded doctrine from his viewpoint, while Jesus Christ was a mere earthly dreamer, if indeed his history is not a complete fabrication.

"Are the American 'intellectuals' any better than the German? Let us hope so; and yet from the sentiments express by some of them we are unable to detect any very appreciable difference. Prussianism under another name is the same sort of reality. Infidelity in our university life keeps pretty close pace with infidelity in Germany. We shall do well to scrutinize with care the policies advocated by our American 'intellectuals.'"

CHURCH ATTENDANCE AND DIVORCE—The Court of Domestic Relations in Chicago has, so *The Homiletic Review* (New York), notes editorially, discovered some interesting relations between church attendance and divorce. It seems that—

"Judge John Rooney has been analyzing the causes of divorce and has arrived at the conclusion that three out of four domestic troubles that have come before him have been the result of the neglect of either husband or wife or both to attend any church-service. It is probable, of course, that this contributing cause is, in turn, the result of other, more fundamental reasons; but of the intimate relation of the church to domestic happiness there can be no doubt. The judge says: '*I do not care what church one attends; but I do think any man or woman could spare an hour a week to pay reverence to the Omnipotent. Every day I have parents before me neither of whom attends church. How can they expect to have any influence on their children's moral training if they themselves do not set the example of attending church?*'

"We may want to vary the proportions—three out of four cases of domestic trouble—to allow for local peculiarities and racial failings; but it takes no judge to see that neglect of worship is a downright blunder which, sooner or later, is bound to take toll of our happiness. Such chickens always come home to roost!"

AN OBJECTOR TO THEOLOGY IN NATIONAL HYMNS

FAULT HAS BEEN FOUND with "The Star-Spangled Banner" and other national songs, both on musical and literary grounds. Some of this very wide-spread criticism was quoted in our issue of two weeks ago. Much of the phraseology of "The Star-Spangled Banner" was condemned, and the fact that it celebrates an incident in a war against a present honored ally has been deplored. The editor of a Free Thought paper takes advantage of this discussion to point out one feature of our national hymnology which seems to him more unfortunate than any which were cited in our columns, namely, "the unnecessary and inappropriate emphasis which it places upon the theological conception of life." In a day when churches are giving national anthems a place in their services and when militant hymns like "Onward, Christian Soldiers" and "The Son of God Goes Forth to War" are looked upon by many as peculiarly applicable to the present crisis, this writer's words will be of interest even to those who can not agree with him. As we read in *The Truth-Seeker* (New York):

"The 'Star-Spangled Banner' tells us that 'In God is our trust.' As a matter of fact, so far as our personal experience goes, this, as a statement of national confidence, is not true. No nation and no individual places his ultimate trust in God. An appeal to heaven at the opening of Congress by a chaplain officially appointed has never yet deterred that Federal body from acting otherwise than as if his celestial majesty did not exist. And as to the individual, we have yet to find the man who could truthfully say that he left the conduct of all his earthly affairs to the guidance of his heavenly Father, without making the fullest provision, as the response of his own energy, to do the entire work for himself. The intrusion of a sentimental theology into a song which an entire nation is expected to approve is contrary not only to the great Constitution, but also to the true American spirit, which, unhappily for the present generation, is fast dying out.

"The same sentiment occurs in the song, 'Hail, Columbia.' Here we are taught to sing, 'In Heaven we place a manly trust,' whatever that phrase may mean. But it is in the 'Battle-Hymn of the Republic' that we reach the height of this theological nonsense. Why should a song intended to be sung by all classes of mind and heart in honor of their country's fame and glory begin with the words, 'Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord'? From the standpoint of well-defined and profitable thoughts, this hymn of Julia Ward Howe is devoid of any valuable meaning. It is throughout a description of Christ appearing to a religious visionary as the captain of the heavenly hosts, and warning men to give their souls to him, for 'Our God is marching on.' This hymn, as a national anthem, is not only offensive because of the harmful picture which it presents of God, as one who 'hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible, swift sword,' but because it has about as little to do with the honor and glory of a great nation as Gilbert's 'Dear little *Buttercup*,' in Sullivan's opera 'Pinafore.' It is inappropriate in the most marked degree, and to inflict such words upon an unwilling community is a hardship that ought to be removed at once.

"Now, why should any credit be given to a supernatural being for accomplishments that are manifestly the result of human effort? Why call to an unknown deity for counsel and material aid when everywhere there is the evidence that what man has wrought for the benefit of the race has been achieved by his own hard work in the sweat of his brow, night and day? Was it the Church or religion that discovered for us the truth about the stars, that unfolded the wisdom of the mineral and animal kingdoms, that enabled man to chain the lightning, and overcome the law of gravitation? If in these and many another department of investigation the fruits of discovery have been gathered as the result of human agency alone, why perpetuate in a national song a worthless superstition which no longer has any meaning for the thoughtful of our generation?"

THE RICH NOT RUNNING THE CHURCHES

THREE DELUSIONS existing in the minds of some workingmen are picked out for correction by Dr. Charles Stelzle in *The Christian Work* (New York), namely, "that the church is run by the rich; that the church stands for the present order of things; and that the churches are supported by the rich." Dr. Stelzle first points out that while 1 per cent. of the population are said to own 75 per cent. of the wealth of the country, 75,000,000 people in the United States are in some way connected with or affiliated with the church. "Does it not seem foolish to imagine that the comparatively few people in this country who have great wealth can control the 75,000,000 people who are related to the churches?" And the writer, who is an authority on church work for the workingman, continues:

"I have been attending national conventions of religious bodies of all kinds during the past fifteen years. Not once has there been the slightest indication that the delegates to these conventions were dominated by the rich. It is true that sometimes they have passed legislation which some rich people favored —but this does not necessarily make such legislation bad.

"Comparatively few wealthy people hold office in church organizations. Sometimes the rich control the churches where they are in the majority; but this is so only when the church is situated in a community composed for the most part of wealthy people. But in national conventions these so-called rich churches are in a very small minority.

"The poor man who has the necessary qualifications for leadership in the church is usually given the place he deserves, because the church is as ready to avail itself of a good man as is the merchant or manufacturer.

"Resolutions declaring for social and economic justice, adopted by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and by the individual national church bodies composing this Council, indicate very clearly where the church stands on the things for which the workingmen are contending. These resolutions demand equal rights and complete justice for all men in all stations of life; the abatement and prevention of poverty; the conservation of health; a living wage in every industry; and the most equitable division in the production of industry that can ultimately be devised.

"'But,' somebody says, 'the rich are the people who support the churches.' Don't you believe it. The great charities of the church are supported mainly by men and women of small means. When the rich man gives ten thousand dollars to a church the newspapers advertise it because it is unusual—it is news. And the impression has gone out that the church is supported chiefly by ten-thousand-dollar donations."

METHODIST MOVING-DAY YIELDS TO WAR—Besides the disruption of church work experienced in common with other denominations, Wesleyan Methodism has been affected in a peculiar manner by war-conditions. One of the latest British Government decrees, writes a London correspondent of *The Christian Advocate* (New York), has compelled it "to abrogate, at least temporarily, its cherished itinerant system." As we read in the Methodist weekly:

"At the beginning of the year all railway-fares in Great Britain were increased by fifty per cent. The avowed object of this measure was to discourage unnecessary traveling and so to enable the railway companies to send over to France a large quantity of locomotives and rolling-stock for military purposes. Freight-charges have also been considerably advanced, and the delays in transport of goods are great. These factors strike a direct blow at the removal of ministers on a large scale this year. Recognizing this, the connectional authorities took steps to meet the crisis. Between 600 and 700 Wesleyan ministers with their families and furniture remove every August from one circuit to another, sometimes hundreds of miles apart, entailing an expenditure that is variously estimated at from £8,000 to £10,000. The addition of fifty per cent. to that total is no light matter in these days of stress, apart from the question of the national interests. So the stationing committee was summoned to meet in special session last week, and after a careful review of the whole situation this body decided to recommend that this year no removals should take place except in cases of urgency. Vacancies caused by death or sickness or by the retirement of ministers must be filled: in certain cases questions of health demand a change of residence; here and there incompatibility of temperament between minister and people requires a new appointment for each. But these cases will be few and far between, and the vast majority of ministers who are due to change circuits at this Conference will remain for an extra year."

WHY PROTESTANTS STAY PROTESTANT

IN AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR *The Catholic Register* (Toronto) has found an answer to a riddle which has puzzled Catholics. Knowing, as it does, the virtues of the Catholic faith, it has been unable to understand how honestly good and religious people in Protestant folds can go through life apparently "without feeling the need of anything better than their own religion." As it explains:

"Among the older people especially, in quiet communities, one meets really conscientious and pious non-Catholics who apparently have never felt any sense of inadequacy in their religion; and Catholics, knowing how much they themselves need the sacraments and all the other aids and means of grace that their own religion affords, and knowing of the many who have found the sects incapable of supplying their needs, are puzzled by the apparent satisfaction of those who have so little."

But an experience of Canadian soldiers comes to the editor's mind—

"The case of the Ross rifle, with which our troops were armed when sent to Europe, has been widely discust. Its superiority as a target-rifle was, we believe, fully established. All the tests to which it had been subjected in time of peace it successfully stood. But when put to the severe test of hard and constant use in actual warfare, it was found wanting—it would not work and it had to be discarded. But its deficiency, its inability to stand the strain of war, was never suspected in time of peace, and only the test of the trenches revealed it."

Now, we are told, it is for a similar reason that many good and pious people outside the Catholic Church "never discover the weakness of their religion." A Protestant would perhaps retort that the same argument might just as well explain why pious Catholics cling to Rome instead of becoming Protestant. But to let the Catholic writer conclude his discussion of the ways of non-Catholics:

"They lead peaceful, quiet lives, untouched by any severe temptation or trial. They have never had to examine the grounds of their belief. Taught the doctrines of their religion in their childhood, many of those doctrines being Catholic truths retained at the time of the sect's separation from Catholic unity, they have accepted them unquestioningly. They have found untold comfort in even a faulty version of the Sacred Scriptures. If they know anything of the skepticism and unbelief that prevail in the world, they at least never suspect that these have seriously touched their own religious body. If they realized that men among its clergy denied the Divinity of Christ, his Resurrection, the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the eternal punishment of the wicked, and that their Church was absolutely powerless to deal with the offenders in any effective manner, they would be inexpressibly shocked. That might lead them to inquire why such impiety should be tolerated. Or if they themselves fell into some grave sin they might feel the need of some assurance that their repentance had been sufficiently strong to insure their forgiveness.

"But none of these things happen to them. In their unruffled existence their religion, like the Ross rifle in peace-time, is never subjected to the strain that reveals its weakness; and so that weakness remains entirely unsuspected by them."

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

A BOSWELL TO FREDERICK THE GREAT

De Catt, Henri. Frederick the Great. The Memoirs of his Reader, Henri De Catt (1758-1760). Translated by F. S. Flint, with an introduction by Lord Rosebery. 2 vols., pp. xl-312; 344. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1917. $7.50 net. Postage, 28 cents.

In the middle of the eighteenth century Prussia fought a war which furnished a pattern for the war which Germany under Prussian leadership began in 1914, and whose end is not yet. As the present conflict drags on, its curious parallelism with the Seven Years' War grows more striking. Both were wars for the aggrandizement of the Hohenzollern realm. In both, the aggressor realized that he would face a circle of enemies vastly superior in ultimate resources. But in both cases he based his hopes for victory on superior organization and leadership, better drilled and better equipped armies, swifter action, centralized authority, and interior lines, making it possible to crush each foe in turn. In both cases victory was expected before the opposing allies could realize their full war-strength; in both cases the Berlin Government counted on lack of cohesion and coordination, and probable dissension in the opposing camp; in both cases moves were made to weaken the opposing combination by negotiations for "separate peace." German hopes of winning this war have been, and doubtless are to-day, based largely upon the fact that Frederick the Great, after seven years of alternating success and disaster in the field, and constantly diminishing resources, fought his foes to a standstill and remained at the end of the war in possession of his initial conquests. He owed his victory to the disciplined bravery of his troops, to his own resourceful and audacious generalship, to successful intrigue, and to a stroke of luck that rewarded almost superhuman patience and endurance.

Frederick the Great, like the present German Government, saw forming what he considered an alliance intended to rob him eventually of his "place in the sun." But he was willing to match little Prussia, with some British and North German aid, against Imperial Austria, France, Russia, Sweden, and certain minor German states. He resolved to strike first and strike quickly. He made neutral Saxony his Belgium, overrunning it to reach Austria, and holding it throughout the war, as a base of military operations. When he reached the Saxon capital he found secret documents in the royal archives, which he published to show that the unfortunate kingdom deserved its fate. Frederick's armies won great victories over Austrian, Saxon, French, and Russian forces. But he never took Vienna, just as William II. has not yet dined in Paris. There were dreary campaigns of marchings, counter-marchings, besiegings, and entrenchings, as inconclusive as the trench warfare of the past two years. As hopes of decisive military success went glimmering, Frederick leaned more and more on intrigue. He tried to induce Turkey to attack Austria or Russia. He carried on underhanded negotiations for peace at Paris. A change of administration deprived him of his English subsidies. But he never gave up. And at the darkest hour a change of rulers at St. Petersburg transformed Russia from a foe to an ally. So, to-day, Germany, after being blocked in her first plans, and seeing neutral nations alining themselves with her banded foes, has looked hopefully to Petrograd. And not entirely in vain, for Russian corruption, followed by revolution, has enabled her to concentrate her strength against her western adversaries, and now provides her with not unsubstantial grounds for belief in ultimate victory.

In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST. *Orders for such books will hereafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added, when required. Orders should be addrest to Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City.*

Henri de Catt, who had made Frederick's acquaintance in most romantic fashion, came to him in the latter years of the great war. He accompanied him on his campaigns, and was an eye-witness of such battles as the reverse at Hochkirch and the costly and incomplete victory at Zorndorf. In the last pages of the present translation of the memoirs we read of the Russian change of front which was really the decisive event of the war. It was because Frederick's war was the model for Germany's greater war 150 years later that the cantankerous yet fascinating personality of the greatest of the Hohenzollerns is of absorbing interest to us to-day. De Catt was first of all a sort of literary companion for the King's hours of relaxation from his military and administrative duties. He read with the King and talked with and listened to him. It was his task judiciously to praise, criticize, and correct the royal flood of composition, chiefly in French verse. Here De Catt showed himself a man of rare tactfulness. Necessarily, if not by nature, something of a sycophant and a flatterer, he had nevertheless a refreshing sense of humor, and was often venturesomely candid, sometimes to the monarch's profit.

We have glimpses of Frederick at his best as well as at his worst. As the father of much that we call "Prussianism" we can only condemn this ruler. Yet the man, as presented in De Catt's pages, wins a certain meed of admiration and sympathy. His denunciation of unnecessary barbarities in war is set down by Lord Rosebery to his credit. One point of difference between the Seven Years' War and the Great War of to-day was the fact that Prussia itself suffered more from the ravages of war than did the lands of its enemies. Such things naturally provoked the indignation of both King and biographer. Occurrences going on to-day in northern France come irresistibly to our minds as we read the very last sentence in this edition of De Catt's memoirs. In words, doubtless a reflection of the King's own views, and which might well be commended to the Prussian rulers of to-day, De Catt says:

"Are not the horrors which march in the train of war great enough without bringing in people who make it a pleasure, a study, and a law to leave behind them the traces of destruction, murder, rape, and arson?"

A GROUP OF NOTABLE RECENT NOVELS

Von Hutten, Bettina. Mag Pye. Pp. 357. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1917. $1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

The reader has finished many chapters of this dramatic novel before he feels that he is well started on the story. Not impatiently, however, for Victor Quest, who tells the story, works backward part of the time. Each new character and illuminating episode has a power to hold the reader's attention. Altho the author has many strings to her bow, she shoots straight in the end and she writes well. Mag Pye, christened Margaret, was only eleven when she brought Quest's laundry from Blantyre Buildings. At that age she was not beautiful, but she had charm which every one felt. Victor and his friends constituted themselves her guardians at once. Poor Mag's father was a morphin fiend; her only woman friend was Mme. Aimée, who had been horribly burned years before, and her artistic talent was unusual but limited. Incidents include the mystery of Bill Bettany, once engaged to the lovely Edith Lossell, to whom Victor proposes annually, and a thrilling search for Mag's mother, about whom Mag gets some very queer notions. There are some well-drawn and interesting characters that contribute to the development of an exciting story. Profusion of material, however, does not blur the outlines nor dim the light of a deeply human story about an interesting girl.

Weston, George. Oh, Mary, Be Careful. Pp. 177. Illustrated. *Philadelphia and London: J. B.* Lippincott Company. $1. Postage, 10 cents.

This is a story not serious enough to criticize, but bright and spicy enough to enjoy. Mary's problem is amusing, and the reader is asked if he would have been as careful as Mary, and other leading questions. Mary's aunt had been disappointed in love, become embittered and intolerant; so, after having preached to Mary all her life about man's inconsistencies, she died and left to Mary $50,000 on condition that she did not marry, told her in a sort of diary "why Mary should not marry," and gave her three tests by which to judge her lovers. Mary, however, had a hankering after a normal woman's experience, and so went in search of adventure. Altho she was "careful," she returned a little disappointed to find that opportunity was knocking at her very gate and heart. There are fun, pathos, and delicate wit in the situations which show us how Mary found herself and which led her at last, after being careful so long, to renounce wealth for happiness, and then she finds—well, read it and you'll see, for the book is worth reading.

Lowe, Corinne. Confessions of a Social Secretary. Pp. 256. New York and London: **Harper & Brothers.** $1.25. Postage, 12 cents.

This book has been published already under the title "This Is the Life" and is a piquant description of the life of a leader of New York and Newport's "Four Hundred"

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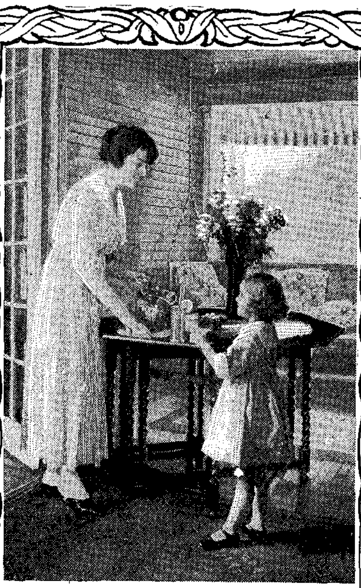
as written by a social secretary. Without knowing why, we are all conscious of a certain curiosity concerning "society doings." Here we have an opportunity to attend exclusive social functions, see behind the scenes in high circles, and to get an idea of the habits and pleasures of the social elect. Many readers will be able to identify the characters described and get pleasure in so doing. The book is written in a style both clever and witty. An endless round of dinners, dances, and luncheons, the constant meeting of the same people at house-parties, and the suppression of anything approaching mental activity do not seem very alluring. We almost pity the throng of bored individuals oppressed by the responsibilities imposed by wealth and fashion, but it is fun to read about them. There is nothing slow about these vivid descriptions into which the author has woven a pretty little love-story.

Garland, Hamlin. They of the High Trails. Pp. 452. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

These stories have appeared before, the last under another name, but the bringing of them together in a new edition is a service to the reading public. The "appreciation" by Theodore Roosevelt and the "preface" by William Dean Howells express our own ideas and those of the general reader. "Mr. Garland has succeeded to the place in the sunset held by Bret Harte and Mark Twain. It is not necessary that he should have displaced the earlier sovereigns of that realm, but there was room enough for him near them." "He is a man of letters, and a lover of action, and a lover of the life of man—his people are real men and women," and he has possest himself of that farthest West of the mountains and mining-towns, of clouds and woods, to which he invites the reader in ten short stories. His men of the high trails are portrayed not as heroes alone, but as humans whose contact with Eastern civilization and Eastern women makes for tragedy or comedy, according to the development of the situations. Each story has its charm, and the primitive passion of cowboy or miner, set in an atmosphere of natural grandeur, has power over the reader, who must recognize in these tales the real American story by the real American author.

Bacheller, Irving. The Light in the Clearing. Pp. 415. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

This new story by Mr. Bacheller, laid in the early part of the nineteenth century, pays a glowing tribute to Silas Wright, the New York Democratic leader, who was led by the candle of the Lord "to a height of self-forgetfulness achieved by only two others—Washington and Lincoln." The hero, little Bart Baynes, early comes under the protection of the "great commoner," and becomes his loyal admirer and imitator. It is a regular Bacheller story, containing amusing backwoods philosophers, crafty and unprincipled men of tainted wealth, a craze-driven "Kate" with her wonderful clairvoyant powers, and a final victory for the virtuous. The author is at his best in the depiction of a rustic atmosphere. He never drew a better character than Uncle Peabody, whose protecting love and clever advice teach Bart to steer by the compass of his heart and conscience. Love interest is not lacking. Sally Dunkelberg keeps her tryst with Bart in spite of all



A Cool Drink With A Reason

Something more than mere icing is required in a cool drink, to bring the comfort wished for on a hot day.

The "body" of the beverage must be of character to lend efficiency to the temperature of the drink.

What then, more wholesome, pure and cooling than a true food-drink made of grains—

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It is convenient, too, especially if you have Postum on hand for the regular morning hot cup.

To make Iced Postum, prepare Postum in the usual way, let cool, serve with cracked ice, sugar, and lemon—or, if you prefer, sugar and cream.

Iced Postum Is a Revelation of Goodness.

opposition. We must have the temerity, however, to say that the life of crazy Kate is unworthily theatrical. The murder scene, of which Bart is witness, seems unreal and introduced only to show up the Grimshaw viciousness and to exploit Uncle Peabody's stanch honor. The book is amusing and certainly uplifting in its influence, but sometimes a trifle artificial.

Mackay, Isabel Ecclestone. Up the Hill and Over. Pp. 363. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

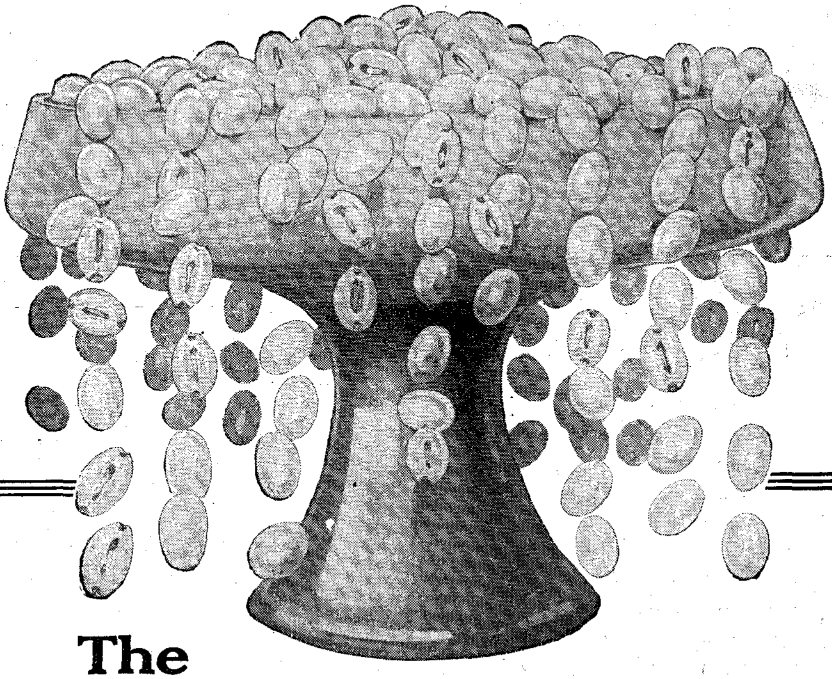
This is a good summer novel, recalling in theme the popular "K" of other seasons. Tho the story is not wholly original there are several new angles introduced from which to view the plot. It is readable and well written. The famous Dr. Callander, of Montreal, tramping through the country for rest and recuperation after a breakdown, stumbles on to "Coombe," and is led to establish a practise there, tho no one suspects his real identity. His first meeting with Esther Coombe is a pretty scene and has much to do with his decision. We get much pleasure also out of the laughable little "Bubble Burk," Mrs. Sykes, the doctor's landlady, and little Ann. Dr. Callander is enlisted by Esther in solving the problem of Aunt Amy, whose twisted brain gives her queer fancies, but it is long before we learn the awful truth about "Mary," Esther's stepmother, and the tragic connection with the doctor's haunting fear and danger. The thrilling *dénouement* involves heartaches, self-sacrifice, and many problems before fate is kind. In the development of a dramatic plot, we find interest and pleasure.

Lefevre, Edwin. To the Last Penny. Pp. 314. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

Mr. Lefevre has constructed a readable and entertaining story along business lines and introduced a situation between father and son entirely unique in fiction. The story has already appeared serially in one of the well-known weeklies and will be a welcome addition to the summer library of novels. Tommy Leigh, whose father was connected with a bank, had been sent to college and provided with every need without comment from his father or evidence either of particular love or interest. When he is graduated, his father confronts him with certain facts that lead Tommy to believe himself the son of an embezzler—an embezzler for his benefit. Realizing the suppressed affection which led his father to what looks like a secret crime, Tommy said that he had to "whine or fight," and so he undertakes business ventures quite unusual when he is brought under the influence of one "Thompson," of the Tecumseh Motor Works, who advances clever theories and business ideals. The conversations between Tommy and his mentor are breezy and scintillating, suggesting, inspiring, and edifying business philosophies. In Tommy's development we get all the points essential to a live story, culminating with his success in business, with love, and, better than all, with a satisfactory understanding of his father's problem and its solution. It is a book to help one as well as to amuse him.

Brady, Cyrus Townsend. When the Sun Stood Still. Pp. 308. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

Most readers have had enough war-stories, but the historical setting of this new book by Dr. Brady is far enough back to take on the appearance of a beautiful



The

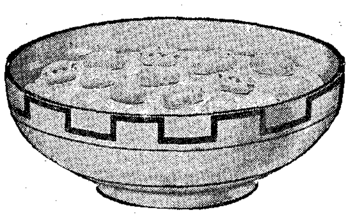
Puffed Wheat Dish

As Every Child Would Like It—
Constantly Overflowing

To the youthful lovers of Puffed Wheat and Rice, no dish seems large enough.

You know how it is—you mothers who have served them. Again and again, the bowls come back for refilling.

There is never so much that the end of the dish doesn't leave a desire for more. For these bubbles of grain—airy, flaky and nut-like—are delightful food confections.



Puffed Grains in Milk

Why Do You Stint Them?

Consider these facts, Mrs. Housewife.

These are whole grains, filled with all the elements that youthful bodies need. They are not partial foods, like most things. They are not unbalanced, so digestion is upset.

They are two of Nature's premier foods.

By Prof. Anderson's process—shooting from guns—every food cell is exploded. So every granule feeds.

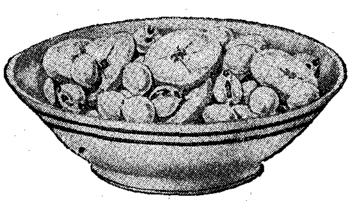
No other grain food offers that advantage.

When such foods come in such likable form, why not let the children have them in abundance?

Puffed Grains are not mere breakfast cereals. They are flavory, crusty morsels to be mixed with any fruit. They are flimsy, toasted bubbles to float in bowls of milk.

They are nut-like tidbits for eating between meals. Douse them with melted butter. Use them in candy making, or as garnish for ice cream. They are ideal wafers for soups.

Such perfect foods, made so enticing, should be served in many ways.

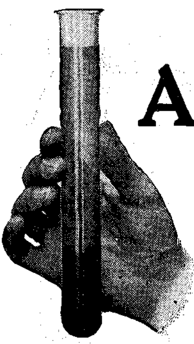


Puffed Grains Mixed with Fruit

Puffed Wheat Puffed Rice
and Corn Puffs
Each 15c Except in Far West

The Quaker Oats Company
Sole Makers

(1529)



And this was called oil!

A chemist's report on a sample taken from a crank-case.

An operator of trucks in Rochester, N. Y., who was getting irritating results from his lubrication, furnished us with a sample of the used oil from the crank-case.

It proved to be 72% gasoline.

How did the gasoline get there?

As you know, there is a clearance between piston-rings and pistons. The oil used on this car, being of wrong body and character, had failed to seal this clearance. Gasoline had been forced down past the piston rings with each compression stroke. The gasoline had then been churned into the oil until there was actually more gasoline than oil in the crank-case.

72% gasoline in crank-case oil is of course unusual.

But the incident brings out pointedly a very common condition.

Oil that furnishes a poor piston-ring seal always allows the escape of gasoline into the crank-case.

And it takes very little gasoline in the crank-case to seriously impair the oil's lubricating efficiency.

Motorists repeatedly report that Gargoyle Mobiloils, used as specified in our Chart, cut their usual gasoline consumption from 10 to 20%.

Why?

Because when the proper grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils is used, the combustion chambers are sealed gas-tight and power-tight. Oil of correct body keeps the gas in the combustion chambers where it belongs. It keeps the gas out of the crank-case where it *does not* belong.

Write for new 56-page booklet containing complete discussion of your lubrication problems, list of troubles with remedies and complete Charts of Recommendations for Automobiles, Motorcycles, Tractors and Marine Engines.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container. If the dealer has not the grade specified for your car, kindly write our nearest branch, giving dealer's name and address.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY
Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.

Domestic Branches:

Detroit
Boston
New York
Kansas City, Kan.
Chicago
Philadelphia
Indianapolis
Minneapolis
Pittsburgh
Des Moines

Correct Automobile Lubrication

Explanation:—The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils, for engine lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A." "Arc." means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic," etc. The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

Model of	1917		1916		1915		1914		1913	
CARS	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Abbott-Detroit	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ “ (8 cyl)			A	A	A	A				
Allen	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
“ (Mod. 33-34-35)					A	Arc.				
Apperson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A						
Auburn (4 cyl)			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
“ (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Autocar (2 cyl)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Briscoe	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
“ (8 cyl)			A	A						
Buick	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac							Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.				
Case	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
“ (Mod. 6-40)			A	Arc.						
“ (Mod. 6-30)	A	A	A	A						
Chandler Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Cole			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Cunningham					Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
“ (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A						
Dart	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
“ (Mod. C)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A		
Detroiter	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
“ (8 cyl)					Arc.	Arc.				
Dodge	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	E	E				
Dort	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.				
Empire (4 cyl)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.						
Federal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Fiat	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Grant	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Hal-Twelve	A	A	A	A						
Haynes	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A						
Hudson			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (Super Six)	A	Arc.	A	A						
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jeffery	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A		
“ (6 cyl)	A	A								
“ Com'l	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kearns			E	E	E	E				
“ Com'l	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.				
Kelly Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
King					A	Arc.	A	A	A	E
“ (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.				
“ Com'l	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Kissel Kar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ “ Com'l	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ “ (Mod. 48)			A	A	A	A	A	A		
“ “ (12 cyl)	A	A								
Lexington	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
Lippard Stewart	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ “ (Mod. M)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
“ “ (Mod. M W)	A	Arc.								
Locomobile	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	Arc.	Arc.
McFarlan	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (22-70)					Arc.	Arc.				
Mitchell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Mitchell (8 cyl)			A	A						
Moline									A	Arc.
“ Knight	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Moon (4 cyl)					Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
National	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
“ (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A						
Oakland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (8 cyl)			A	A						
Oldsmobile			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A						
Overland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard					A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A						
“ Com'l	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Paige					A	Arc.	A	A	A	E
“ (6-46)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
“ (6-36 & 38)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.				
Pathfinder	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A						
Peerless	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A						
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ “ Com'l	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Premier	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Regal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.				
Renault			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Richmond	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Riker	E	E								
Saxon	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E		
Selden	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Simplex	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stearns-Knight	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
“ “ (8 cyl)	A	A	B	A						
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Velie (4 cyl)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Westcott	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
White	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ (16 valve)	A	A								
Willys-Knight	A	A	B	A	B	A	A	A		
Willys Six	Arc.	Arc.								
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc

picture, brilliant, oriental, and engrossing. It is the Biblical story of Joshua and the Jewish conquest of Canaan told with dramatic fervor and picturesque language. It has a passionate love-story at its very heart. Dr. Brady's association with moving-pictures has accentuated his tendency to melodrama, but he is always interesting. He makes the treachery, loyalty, and tragedy of the lovers real in the struggle between the heathen and the followers of Jehovah. It is, in a way, a revelation of unsuspected traits in Jews, who are seldom thought of as fighters. Dr. Brady claims that originally the Hebrew race were fierce, unyielding warriors, numbering in their ranks mighty men of valor. Love comes very suddenly in oriental countries and inspires great deeds, severe suffering, wonderful self-sacrifice, and, consequently, deserves the great reward.

Austin, Mary. The Ford. Illustrated. Pp. 440. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

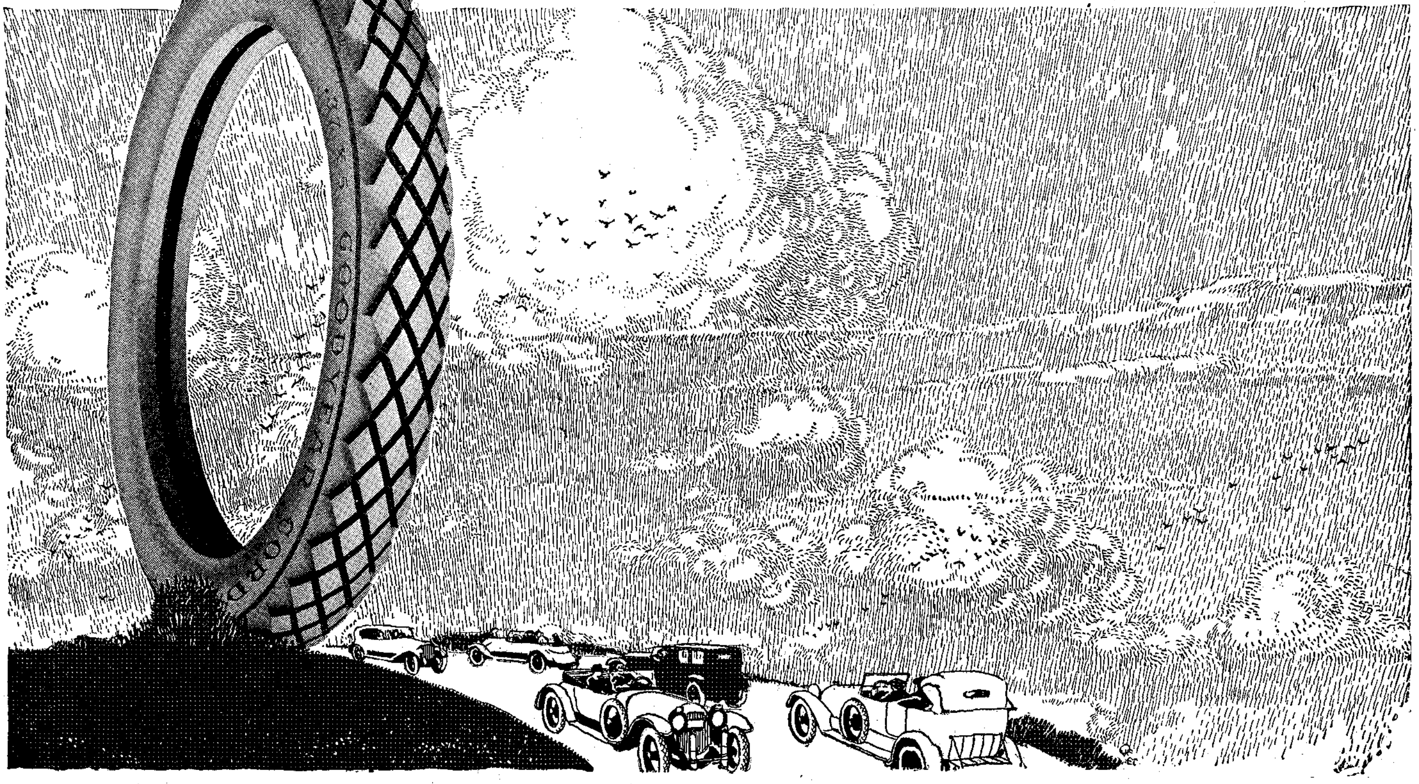
Mrs. Austin gives here a story of California, of ranch life, of problems of capital, and of character development. She pictures the Brent family, particularly the son and daughter, the "old man" Rickart and his son Frank, and deals with the exploitation of the land by intrigue and deceit. The story is interesting, and yet it disappoints us in some way not easy to describe. There is a vagueness which allows the mind of the reader to wander and his interest to flag. Circumstances and situations are introduced which lead one to expect certain results which then veer off and disappear. The descriptions of California are interesting, but the characters never become vital or intimate, except, perhaps, Kenneth's sister Anne, who is worthy of great admiration. We wonder if the author intended to picture in her the efficient womanhood of the West. Kenneth Brent seems dreadfully blind and stupid both in business and in love, but sister Anne finally succeeds in waking him up and making every one happy except herself. Words cloud the plot and befog the issue.

Kipling, Rudyard. A Diversity of Creatures. Pp. 442. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

It was seven years since the public had had a new volume from Kipling. In consequence, his new volume was hailed with anticipated joy; but either because we have become unaccustomed to his methods, or he has become more involved and technical, or because we resent his recent criticism of Americans, one feels a little less spontaneous in according the new book adulation. Whatever it is, we find these stories less direct and harder to understand because Kipling seems much more technical, more scientific, and ultrasatirical. The initial story, "As Easy As A. B. C.," projects us into the year A.D. 2065 and is correspondingly vague and hard to follow. "Regulus" shows great appreciation of schoolboys and their point of view, and "The Village That Voted That the Earth Was Flat" is really amusing, and shows the immense power of the press. There are two or three war-stories, as one would expect, "Swept and Garnished" and "Mary Postgate" being the best.

Doc's Little Joke.—"Isn't that a pretty big bill, doctor?"

"Well, living costs more than it used to, you know," returned the man of medicine.
—*Life.*



The World Was Waiting for This Tire

Man always has been patient under the hardship of temporary imperfection; nevertheless he has looked unceasingly for better things.

When it was the common experience to sight motor car after motor car stalled at the road's edge by tire trouble, the automobile owner worked cheerfully at the pump in the confidence that improvement presently should appear.

Improvement did appear, motor progress marched forward and tires kept pace — carcasses were built more powerful, treads were made tougher, materials were refined and strengthened, processes became expert and exact.

The tire-user knew an increasing satisfaction, but he did not cease to be expectant.

Somewhere in his consciousness persisted thought of a tire which should outserve all ordinary types —a tire built after a different principle and more largely useful than anything he had known—such a tire as the Goodyear Cord Tire.

The widespread and sudden popularity of the Goodyear Cord Tire is not difficult to explain: the world was waiting for this tire.

The world was waiting for its spring, its stamina, its speed, its athletic vitality, its long and serviceable life.

Its qualities were impossible of attainment under the type of construction employed in the fabric tire—a new construction, which could combine the fabric tire's strength with extreme flexibility, was required.

After repeated experiment and test, this construction was achieved and perfected in the Goodyear Cord Tire —unhampered elasticity was knit to almost invulnerable strength.

By building the tire-body of many layers of parallel cords, laid diagonally one upon the other without interweave, we fused endurance and energy in amazing measure.

No one of the cords or layers touches another; they play freely to the lift and dip of the road; the tire-body is vigorous, powerful and spry.

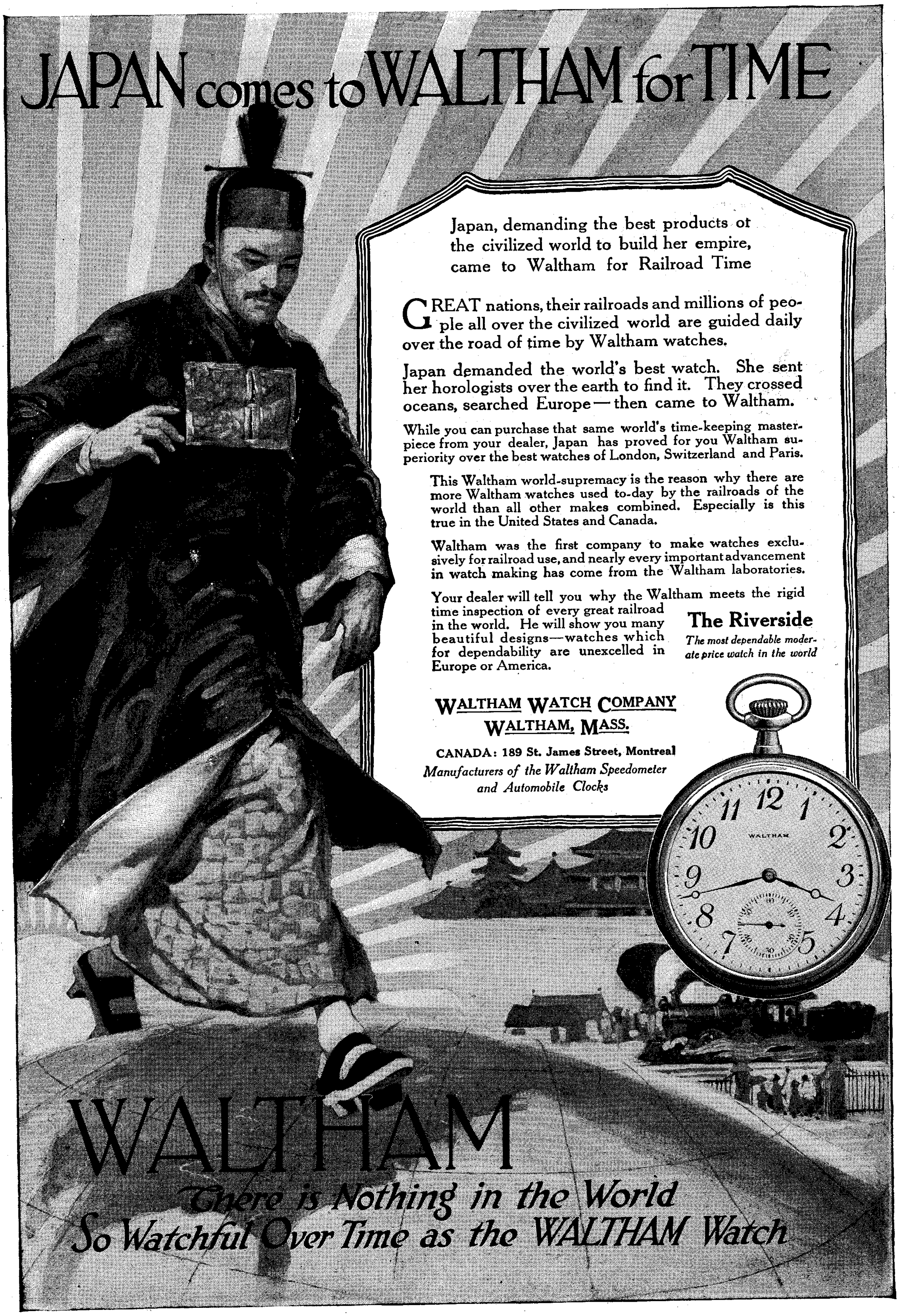
Because of its strength the tire wears long and stubbornly, yields surprising mileage, defeats all ordinary troubles and affords maximum security.

Because of its resilience it delivers extreme comfort, saves liberally in fuel and power, quickens speed, smothers road-shocks and absorbs vibration.

Treaded with either the big blocked All-Weather or easy steering Ribbed Tread design, Goodyear Cord Tires represent as a whole the most efficient, satisfactory and economical tires we have been able to produce.

Their quality makes them higher-priced—and *better.*

GOOD YEAR
AKRON
CORD TIRES



JAPAN comes to WALTHAM for TIME

Japan, demanding the best products of
the civilized world to build her empire,
came to Waltham for Railroad Time

GREAT nations, their railroads and millions of people all over the civilized world are guided daily over the road of time by Waltham watches.

Japan demanded the world's best watch. She sent her horologists over the earth to find it. They crossed oceans, searched Europe — then came to Waltham.

While you can purchase that same world's time-keeping masterpiece from your dealer, Japan has proved for you Waltham superiority over the best watches of London, Switzerland and Paris.

This Waltham world-supremacy is the reason why there are more Waltham watches used to-day by the railroads of the world than all other makes combined. Especially is this true in the United States and Canada.

Waltham was the first company to make watches exclusively for railroad use, and nearly every important advancement in watch making has come from the Waltham laboratories.

Your dealer will tell you why the Waltham meets the rigid time inspection of every great railroad in the world. He will show you many beautiful designs—watches which for dependability are unexcelled in Europe or America.

The Riverside

The most dependable moderate price watch in the world

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY
WALTHAM, MASS.

CANADA: 189 St. James Street, Montreal

Manufacturers of the Waltham Speedometer
and Automobile Clocks

WALTHAM
There is Nothing in the World
So Watchful Over Time as the WALTHAM Watch
WALTHAM
12
1
2
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11

CURRENT POETRY

IN these days when the poets who are not writing free verse give us chiefly lyrical epigrams, suitable in length to the scant accommodations of the magazine page, it is as pleasant as it is rare to come upon a long and well-sustained poem that is really the result of meditation and loving craftsmanship. Such a poem is Grace Denio Litchfield's "The Song of the Sirens" (G. P. Putnam's Sons). The classic theme this poet treats in the classic manner, but so sure is her art and so high her imagination that the sonorous lines have a freshness lacking in the work of most of our deliberately modern writers. The book stands out among this season's volumes of verse as a work of much more than passing interest and value. It is unfortunate that none of our magazines had an editor sufficiently enlightened to discover "The Song of the Sirens" and print it as a serial. The selection we quote from it surely will make many lovers of poetry desire to read the whole poem.

THE SONG OF THE SIRENS

By Grace Denio Litchfield

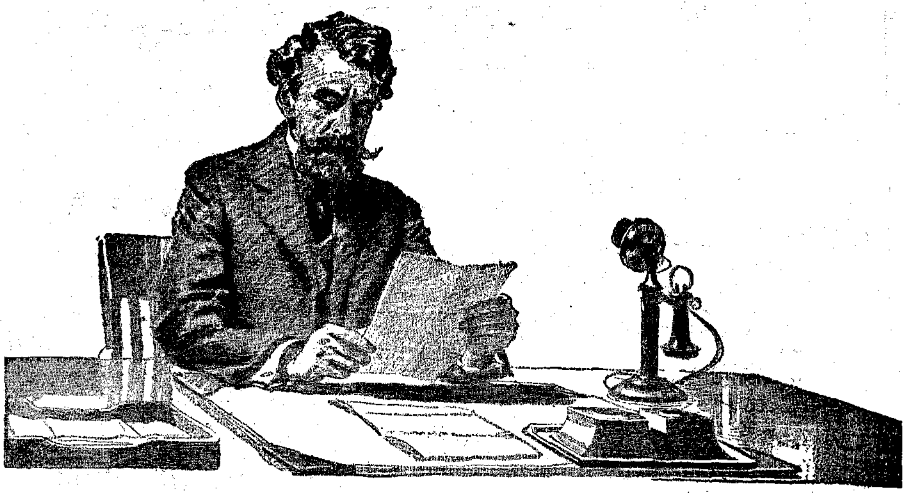
. . . .

Nigher they drew and nigher to the rock in the flowery mead.
Plain now to the startled vision each monstrous and noisome weed.
Plain the whitening bones amid them, and plain the sisters three,
Ligea, fair Leucosia, and pale Parthenope,
One with her face to the westward, and twain full turned to the east,
Whereof one through her hair was smiling with a smile that waxed and increased
As increases to sphere from crescent the light of the waxing moon—
As increases the dawn's dear dimness to the burnished splendor of noon.
And a song was the other singing whose sweetness may never be told,
For no human ear that heard it, the melody, living, might hold.
And now was it waning and sinking as hushes the forest breeze
When twilight her quiet fingers lays over the pulse of the trees;
And now was the sound no other than incense tossed on the air—
A manner of shaken stillness, like a silent sob of despair.

. . . .

Now smoother than glass was the water, and beneath it that power there was
That ay to the west did constrain them, however they willed to pass.
A blinding glare was the ether as when lightnings incessant are,
And a wind slashed hither and thither, keen-edged as a simitar.
The sweat stood red on the seamen as had it been streaming gore,
And they thought the thoughts of the dying who sees the Cimmerian shore.

Then lo! in that martyred moment as courage their breasts forsook
And terror, craven and servile, each abject body shook,
O' the sudden their trembling galley cut through to roughened waves,
And aware of the blessed portent, like new-freed frightened slaves
Who should see their chains fall open with never a severing blow
And by reason of that strangeness no voice have bliss to show,
So joyed the men, confounded. . . .
But silent a space stood Ulysses, still bound like a slave to the mast,
With eyes perplexed and wrothful that strove to win to the west.
Then a long slow sigh went from him that released what his heart oppressed;
And he wakened, as wakes a dreamer from a dream whereof he is fain,



Wins 7 fortunes—each in a different business

A millionaire in seven different businesses! This is the remarkable record of Hon. William A. Clark, who began life as a poor country boy.

He has made huge fortunes in seven distinct fields — mining, finance, sugar, coffee, manufacturing, cattle-raising, and railroading.

What enabled Senator Clark to master seven complex businesses?

Most men struggle a life-time and only half succeed in one of them. Yet Senator Clark had no magic formula for success. The reason he succeeded so wonderfully was this: *He knew business fundamentals.* And he knew business fundamentals because he *studied* them.

He went to school again

All his life Senator Clark had been a student. His friends called him "the man who wants to know."

But the turning point in his career was when at thirty he suddenly left his business in the West and came East to go to college. At thirty Senator Clark saw that if he wanted to be a really big figure in the world's affairs he must have something more than his courage, energy and natural shrewdness. That was an understanding of the science of business.

All successful men must master the principles of business. Once they have mastered them, they go forward rapidly. Men who have not mastered them remain halfway successes, the rut-runners of business.

The knowledge that carries men thru

It is this broad grasp of the fundamentals of business that the Alexander Hamilton Institute is now giving to more than 50,000 business men.

The Institute collects, classifies, and transmits to you thru the Modern Business Course and Service the best thought and practice in modern business. It gives you a thoro and sound training in the fundamental principles underlying all departments of business.

Advisory Council

Business and educational authority of the highest standing is represented in the Advisory Council of the Institute. This Advisory Council consists of Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York; Judge Elbert H. Gary, Head of the U. S. Steel Corporation; John Hays Hammond, the eminent engineer; Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the New York University School of Commerce, and Jeremiah W. Jenks, the statistician and economist.

"Forging Ahead in Business"

A careful reading of the 135-page book, "Forging Ahead in Business," which we will send you free, will repay you many times over. Every man with either a business or a career to guide to bigger, surer success, should read this book. Simply fill out and send the coupon below.

Alexander Hamilton Institute
715 Astor Place New York, N. Y.

Send me "Forging Ahead in Business"—FREE

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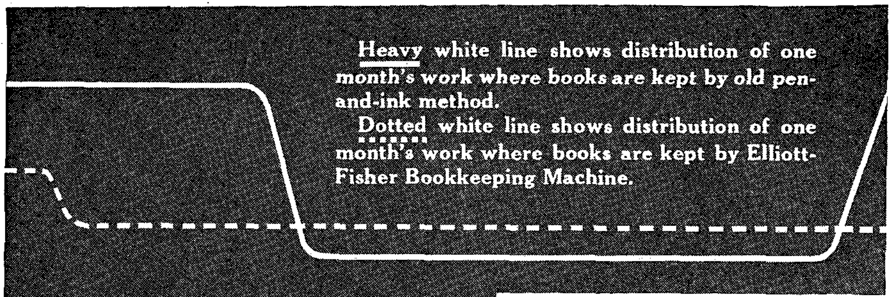
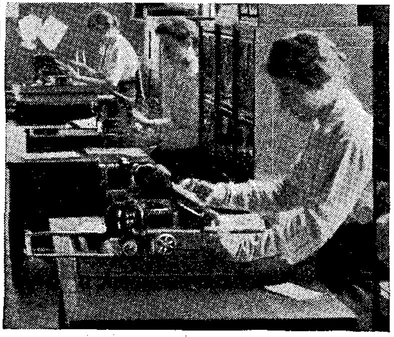




Straightening the Bookkeeping Curve

"Well," said the treasurer of a large corporation recently, "it never occurred to me that we could chart the work of our bookkeeping department like we do our sales and our factory operations. I see now why we can never get completely satisfying results under our present pen-and-ink methods. The work can't be properly distributed."

At the first of every month comes a rush of work; the books must be closed; a trial balance taken; statements hustled into the mail; books reopened. During the last few days of each month comes another congestion, while statements are prepared and postings brought up to date.

If your bookkeepers work steadily during the middle of the month, extra help must be required to carry the "peak of the load"—there is twice as much to be done.

Under the old-fashioned pen-and-ink method it isn't possible to avoid this "peak" load. An accumulation of work must always be left till the end of the month.

The solution is to have *each day's work done complete*, with Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machine. It is a business necessity.

Accounts are always in balance; statements are written up at the same operation of posting the ledger; they are always complete and up to date. There is

Nothing-To-Do-At-The-End-of-The Month-But-Mail-The-Statement

The peak load is cut down, and the work evenly distributed. Elliott-Fisher has been applied to practically all kinds of businesses and met all varieties of bookkeeping needs. Daily bills combined with monthly statements are easily handled; distribution done where desired; either skeleton or detailed ledger kept. Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machines are always fitted to your work—not your work fitted to the machine.

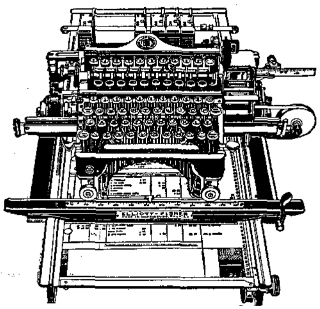
There are Elliott-Fisher Offices in all principal cities. Write to one of these for complete information or direct to us. There is no obligation.

Elliott-Fisher Company
632 Elliott Parkway, Harrisburg, Pa.

In the Kendall Refining Company, Bradford, Pa., two Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machines have cut out the peak load and straightened the curve. Here, in their own words, are the results obtained:

"We are able to accomplish with this system at least three times the work, without increasing our office force, and at the same time extend the Saturday half-holiday the entire year round, besides shortening the other workdays one-half hour per day.

"Our books are always in balance and the trial balance at the end of the month takes only three to four hours, whereas it used to take us ten days. Frankly, I do not believe any firm employing more than one bookkeeper can afford to do without this machine."



Note the flat writing surface on which forms are held in the natural way.

Elliott-Fisher
Bookkeeping Machine
with the Proof Sheet and the Flat Writing Surface

And had contempt for the dreamer and remembered the dream with disdain.
For he knew himself not for Ulysses, and he thought on his wife and son,
And the place where they had their dwelling, and the deeds that were yet to be done
To set by the deeds of his glory. . . .
Then eastward he bent in homage to the flame-swathed god of the sun,
As the floodgates of day flew wide and the whole world swam in light.
But soft came a wind from the inland where lifted hills were in sight,
And every wave was an opal, agleam on a sapphire sea,
And one were the sky and the waters in radiant harmony.
Now the breeze brought gentle odors with memories of home—
Of growing ferns in the fallows and tang of the upturned loam;
Of sun on resined fir-trees and rain upon spicy leaves;
Of clover and mint in meadows thick sown with honey-thieves;
Of rock-grown gray-curled lichens on Ithaca's barren heights
That smelled of sun through the middays and smelled of dew through the nights;
And savors came from hot altars, where remembering friends and true
In the name of imperiled sailors made sacrifice anew.
And dumb with excess of desire no one of the seamen spoke,
But greedily seized his oar-piece with arms made strong for the stroke.

And far, like a tangle of mist afloat in the soulless west,
A pale wan face showed white on the billow's breaking crest,
With a sweep of pale drowned tresses like a raveled net outspread—
And the youngest and least of the seamen at his post sat stark and dead.

The American poets have not yet responded to the inspiration of America's entrance into the war to any noteworthy extent. Possibly the two prize competitions—that conducted by *Life* and that conducted by the National Arts Club—will stimulate them to new activity. One of the most distinguished war-poems that we have seen since the publication of President Wilson's momentous message is this, from the Washington *Evening Star*. The climax is splendid.

AMERICA RESURGENT

By Wendell Phillip Stafford

She is risen from the dead!
Loose the tongue and lift the head;
  Let the sons of light rejoice,
She has heard the challenge clear;
She has answered, "I am here";
  She has made the stainless choice.

Bound with iron and with gold—
But her limbs they could not hold
  When the word of words was spoken;
Freedom calls—
The prison walls
  Tumble, and the bolts are broken!

Hail her! She is ours again—
Hope and heart of harassed men
  And the tyrants' doom and terror.
Send abroad the old alarms;
Call to arms, to arms, to arms,
  Hands of doubt and feet of error!

Cheer her! She is free at last,
With her back upon the past,
  With her feet upon the bars,
Hosts of freedom sorely prest,
Lo, a light is in the west
  And a helmet full of stars!

A new volume in the "Wisdom of the East" series, published by E. P. Dutton & Co., is "A Feast of Lanterns," rendered into English with an introduction by L.

Important announcement to

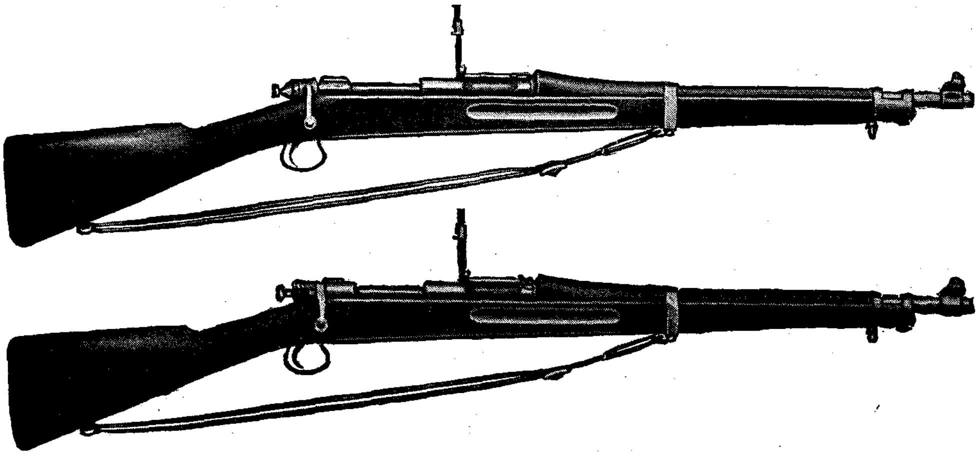
Home Guards
Local Defense Corps
Industrial Drill Classes
All organizations for military training

Hundreds of thousands of civilians who are patriotically drilling as home guards, reserves, etc., are not getting the full value of this training because they cannot get rifles of the official army Springfield type.

The Government troops will need all the standard rifles that can be manufactured in the next twelve months.

For use of such organizations, therefore, one of the large makers of the woodworking machinery used by rifle manufacturers is now building the

U.S. Training Rifle



The Upper Illustration shows

STANDARD U. S. A. SPRINGFIELD

This is the official weapon of the U. S. Army. Because of the tremendous needs of the Government, it cannot be supplied except to regular troops.

The Lower Illustration shows

U. S. TRAINING RIFLE

Note the exact resemblance to the official rifle. Is the same weight, size and balance. Bolt action, trigger pull, graduated sight, stacking swivel, web sling, bayonet stud and all other exterior parts work exactly the same as those of the standard Springfield.

Except that it cannot be loaded or fired, the U. S. Training Rifle is an exact reproduction of the Standard Army Springfield.

It is absolutely accurate as to weight and balance, and all the working parts are the same as on a regular Springfield.

Therefore the man who trains with it will know how to handle the army rifle and drill properly.

High army officials have given this training rifle their endorsement.

It has already been adopted by many thousands of "reserves".

By manufacturing in large quantities it has been possible to keep the cost down to a minimum.

Price $6. Special prices to patriotic drilling organizations, ordering in groups.

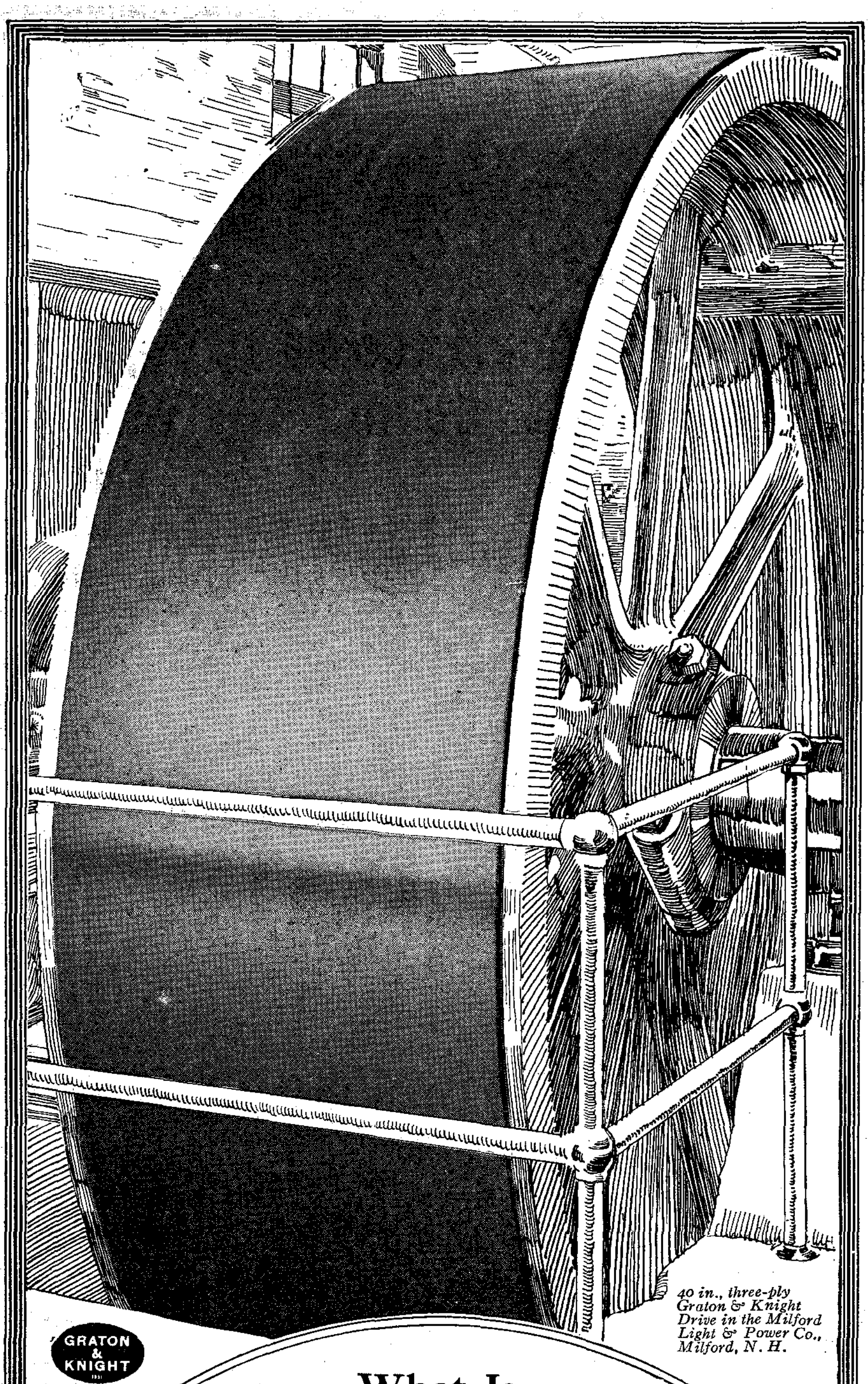
Send for booklet giving complete description and endorsements.

U. S. Training Rifle Co.
420 Stephen Girard Building
Philadelphia, Pa.

Upon request from authorized representatives of organizations, sample rifle will be sent for $6, C. O. D.

If after inspection you do not wish to purchase, return the rifle express collect and money will be refunded.

NOTE.—As all orders will be filled in turn, immediate reply is important for those wishing early delivery.



40 in., three-ply Graton & Knight Drive in the Milford Light & Power Co., Milford, N. H.

GRATON & KNIGHT

What Is Standardized Belting?

Standardization of Graton & Knight Belts is not new. They have been standardized for many years.

They have been standardized on the basis of the work to be done—not made to meet theoretical specifications laid out on paper for belt-makers to follow blindly.

During 66 years of actual usage, these belts have survived and evolved into recognized, practical standards.

And because they have evolved on the job, they have gradually become fitted to each kind of belting job. There is a brand for every need—a complete and adequate Series of Standardized Belts.

Standardize the buying of your belting—and learn why it is so simple, so practical, so safe to specify simply "Graton & Knight — or equal."

GRATON & KNIGHT
Standardized Series
LEATHER BELTING
Tanned by us for belting use

The Graton & Knight Mfg. Company, Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.
Oak Leather Tanners, Makers of Leather Belting, Lace Leather Packings and Specialties
Distributing Warehouses and Representatives in Principal Cities

Cranmer-Byng. The poems in the little book are colorful and romantic and the translator has done his work with appropriate delicacy. The reader of these graceful relics of the thought of an alien race in by-gone centuries echoes the sentiment of Sir John Davis, quoted on the title-page of this volume, "As our gardens have already been indebted to China for a few choice flowers, who knows but our poetry may some day lie under a similar obligation?" Our first quotation is a beautiful little love-song, the work of some fourth-century Sara Teasdale.

A WORD FROM THE WIND

From an Ancient Chinese Ballad of the Fourth Century A.D.

There is some one of whom I keep a-thinking;
There is some one whom I visit in my dreams,
Tho a hundred hills stand sentinel between us,
And the dark rage of a hundred sunless streams.
For the same bright moon is kind to us,
And the same untrammeled wind to us,
Daring a hundred hills,
Whispers the word that thrills.
And the dust of my heart, laid bare,
Shows the lilies that linger there.

Here is something in a different vein. Its melody and its mournful charm suggest the work of a contemporary poet of the Orient, Sarojini Naidu.

A KING OF TANG

By Wang Po, A.D. 648–676.

There looms a lordly pleasure-tower o'er yon dim shore,
Raised by some King of Tang.
Jade pendants at his girdle clashed, and golden bells
Around his chariot rang.

Strange guests through sounding halls at dawn go trailing by,
Gray mists and mocking winds;
And sullen brooding twilights break in rain on rain,
To lash the ragged blinds.

The slow, sun-dappled clouds lean down o'er waters blue,
Clear mirrored one by one;
Then drift as all the world shall drift. The very stars
Their timeless courses run.

How many autumn moons have steeped those palace walls!
And paled the shattered beams!
What is their royal builder now? A Lord of dust?
An Emperor of dreams?

And here is another bit of oriental melancholy. But the emotion these lines express is not confined to the Orient—Occidental readers will sympathize with the poet and feel the simple beauty of his lines.

IN YUNG-YANG

By Po Chu-i, A.D. 772–846

I was a child in Yung-yang,
A little child I waved farewell.
After long years again I dwell
In world-forgotten Yung-yang.

Yet I recall my play-time,
And in my dreams I see
The little ghosts of May-time
Waving farewell to me.

My father's house in Yung-yang
Has fallen upon evil days.
No kinsmen o'er the crooked ways
Hail me as once in Yung-yang.
No longer stands the old Moot-hall,
Gone is the market from the town;
The very hills have tumbled down
And stoned the valleys in their fall.

Only the waters of the Ch'in and Wei
Roll green and changeless as in days gone by.

Yet I recall my playtime,
And in my dreams I see
The little ghosts of May-time
Waving farewell to me.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

UNCLE SAM'S PRESS-AGENT

WITH a shrewd appreciation of the average American's ingrowing antipathy to anything like dictation, or an abridgment of his rights as a citizen of the United States, George Creel, when he assumed control of Uncle Sam's new departure, the department of censorship, decided upon a less objectionable name, and a method entirely the reverse of all previous Government efforts in the line of "news control." He started off by calling his bureau the Committee on Public Information, which conveys an impression of expression rather than suppression.

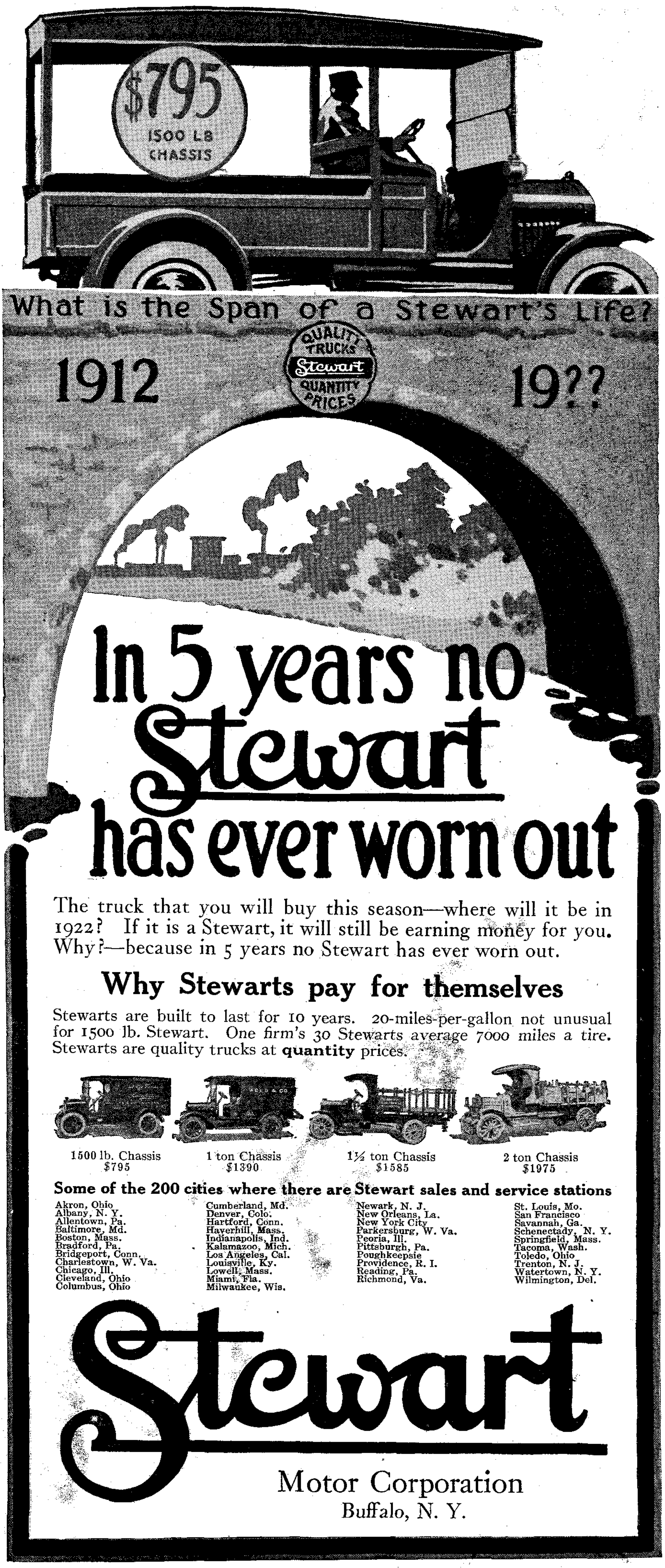
And Mr. Creel carried this idea further by actually making it a news-bureau. He had some novel ideas connected with the "suppression" of news, and strangely enough they were not at all objectionable to the correspondents in Washington, for while his plan gave him absolute control of the information that went out of the various departments at the capital, it also saw to it that nothing that was "printable" was withheld. Instead of breeding trouble with the correspondents, as was at first predicted, the newspaper men's confidence was quickly won. Mr. Creel's censorship plans met their most active opponents in Government officials.

David Lawrence, in the New York *Evening Post*, says of the new organization:

> The Committee on Public Information (which is too long a name to say in these busy times, and therefore Washington christens it "The Creel Committee") has already done some constructive things which the Government has sorely needed for many years, and which surely will survive the war and be a permanent part of the executive departments. For example, it has been manifestly impossible hitherto for the correspondents to know all that the Government was doing, even tho no particular restriction of secrecy attached to many acts of public policy. The United States Government is an immense thing, and most of the officials are too busy doing things to sit down and tell newspaper men about them, or to write outlines or sketches of their work. The need of a publicity man for each Government department has always been obvious.

But while the need has been plain, Congressmen have shied at the "press-agent," withholding appropriations for the purpose of establishing such a department, fearing that it was merely a means of "boosting" the Administration. But with the spirit of partizanship calmed, if not entirely destroyed by the war, the Committee on Public Information is regarded now from a different point of view by the legislators. Here are a few things that the bureau proposes to do, or has already set in motion:

Ten experienced newspaper men—one



In 5 years no Stewart has ever worn out

The truck that you will buy this season—where will it be in 1922? If it is a Stewart, it will still be earning money for you. Why?—because in 5 years no Stewart has ever worn out.

Why Stewarts pay for themselves

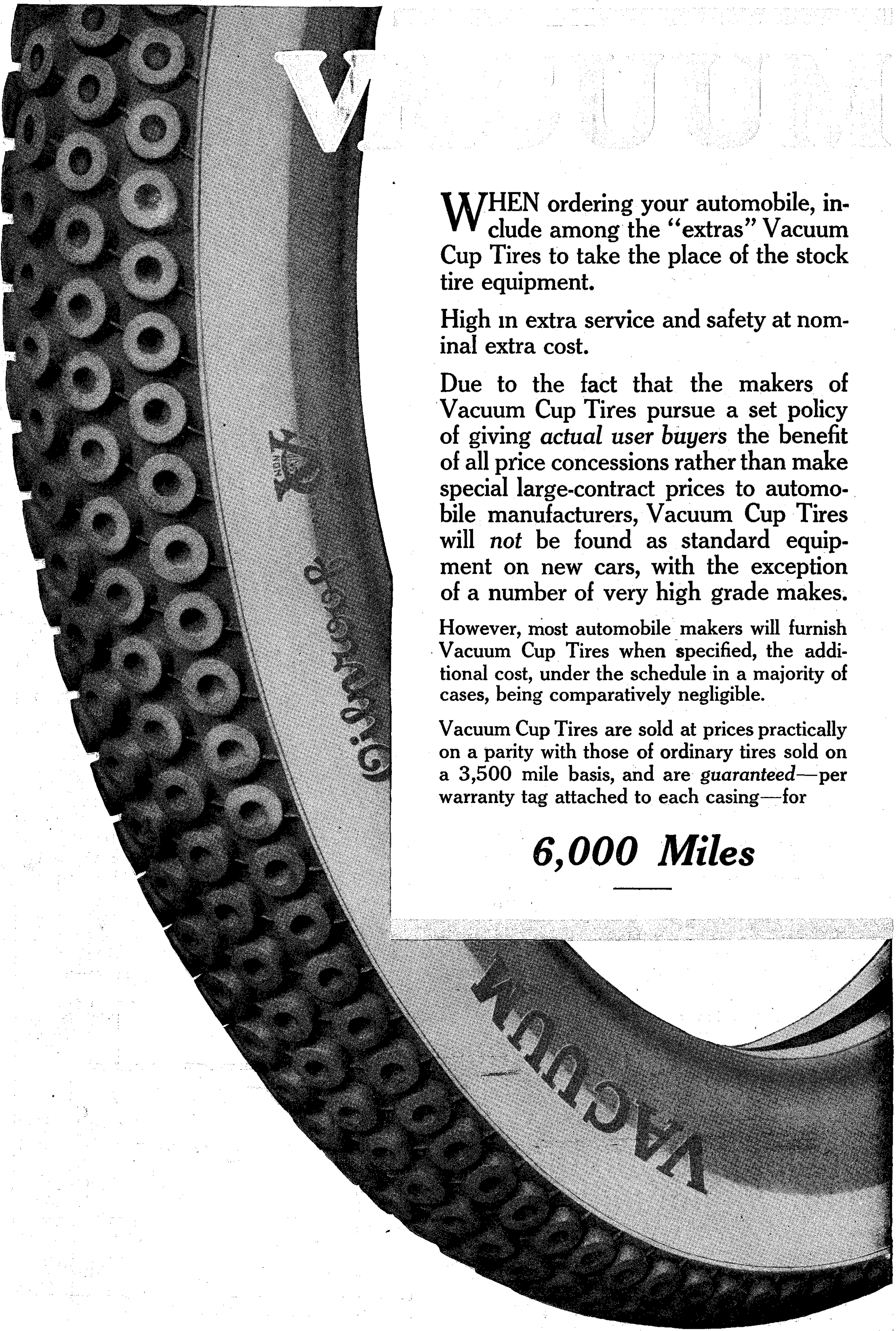
Stewarts are built to last for 10 years. 20-miles-per-gallon not unusual for 1500 lb. Stewart. One firm's 30 Stewarts average 7000 miles a tire. Stewarts are quality trucks at **quantity** prices.

1500 lb. Chassis $795
1 ton Chassis $1390
1½ ton Chassis $1585
2 ton Chassis $1975

Some of the 200 cities where there are Stewart sales and service stations

Akron, Ohio
Albany, N. Y.
Allentown, Pa.
Baltimore, Md.
Boston, Mass.
Bradford, Pa.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Charlestown, W. Va.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, Ohio
Columbus, Ohio
Cumberland, Md.
Denver, Colo.
Hartford, Conn.
Haverhill, Mass.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Kalamazoo, Mich.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Lowell, Mass.
Miami, Fla.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Newark, N. J.
New Orleans, La.
New York City
Parkersburg, W. Va.
Peoria, Ill.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Poughkeepsie
Providence, R. I.
Reading, Pa.
Richmond, Va.
St. Louis, Mo.
San Francisco
Savannah, Ga.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Springfield, Mass.
Tacoma, Wash.
Toledo, Ohio
Trenton, N. J.
Watertown, N. Y.
Wilmington, Del.

Stewart
Motor Corporation
Buffalo, N. Y.



WHEN ordering your automobile, include among the "extras" Vacuum Cup Tires to take the place of the stock tire equipment.

High in extra service and safety at nominal extra cost.

Due to the fact that the makers of Vacuum Cup Tires pursue a set policy of giving *actual user buyers* the benefit of all price concessions rather than make special large-contract prices to automobile manufacturers, Vacuum Cup Tires will *not* be found as standard equipment on new cars, with the exception of a number of very high grade makes.

However, most automobile makers will furnish Vacuum Cup Tires when specified, the additional cost, under the schedule in a majority of cases, being comparatively negligible.

Vacuum Cup Tires are sold at prices practically on a parity with those of ordinary tires sold on a 3,500 mile basis, and are *guaranteed*—per warranty tag attached to each casing—for

6,000 Miles

INSIDE the limousine, comfort, luxury, smiles and small talk.

Under the fenders, a different story—the "skidders" awaiting their chance on the slippery, wet pavement.

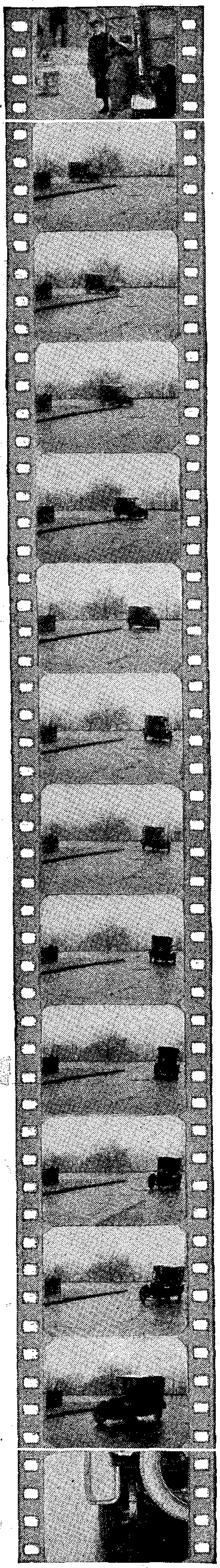
Possibilities—a little slide—the curb—a collapsed wheel—a shattering of glass—perhaps a pedestrian—

But not this time. For down there on the wet pavement the "skidders" are overpowered by the *suction grip* of the massive *Vacuum Cups.*

"The wetter the better!" is the battle cry of the stalwart cups, reducing to practice the *only* principle by which rubber projections can *grip* a treacherous pavement—*suction.*

Vacuum Cup Tires are the *only* tires absolutely *guaranteed* not to skid, else returnable at full purchase price, after reasonable trial.

Nor does this principle of skid-prevention have the least retarding effect on the speed. The forward rolling of the wheel automatically releases each cup by gently raising it edgewise and releasing the vacuum. The cups also increase traction on heavy roads by thrusting *deeply* below the surface.



Direct reproduction of moving picture of New York taxicab rounding wet, slippery corner at 25 miles an hour.

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY
Jeannette, Pa.

Direct factory branches and service agencies throughout the United States and Canada

Moving Picture of Actual Vacuum Cup Non-skid Test

New York, February 21, 1917.

Pennsylvania Rubber Co.,
Jeannette, Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:

On February 20, we equipped one of our 4370 pound taxicabs with four Vacuum Cup Tires, in order to test their non-skid properties on wet city streets.

You will probably recall the rain we had on that day. The streets were in a very slippery condition and it was an ideal time to hold this test. Barney Pelletreau, our driver, renders a very satisfactory and enthusiastic report as follows:

> *"With three passengers, we drove through the wet streets, stopping, starting quickly and handling the car in traffic, without the slightest skidding."*

At Seventy-sixth Street and Riverside Drive, Pelletreau rounded the sharp corner from the drive at a speed of 25 miles an hour. Even though the pavements were dangerous, and especially so at this place, neither he nor the occupants noticed the slightest tendency to skid or side-slip. An examination of the tracks on the pavement showed that the cups held strongly in the exact place where they touched the road.

You can therefore imagine our surprise to learn that the Vacuum Cups do actually prevent skidding, no matter how wet the pavements may be.

Yours very truly,
TOWN TAXICAB COMPANY, Inc.
Joseph Troxell, Sec. and Treas.

FOR THE MAN WHO CARES

The Florsheim SHOE

SELECT a Style of the Times for your next pair—distinguished up-to-the-minute shoes, backed by a high standard of quality, the same today as heretofore.

$7 to $10

The Florsheim dealer is ready to show the season's assortment of styles. His name and booklet on request.

The Florsheim Shoe Co.
Chicago, U. S. A.

The Streamline One of two hundred styles—Look for name in shoe.

STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

2¢ Will TIRE-DOH-ize The Ordinary Puncture

© 1917 A. A. S. Co.

Why risk the burning and overcuring of your tubes in the vulcanizer? Two cents' worth of Tire-Doh will make a perfect repair and leave that part stronger and better than the rest.

Permanent Repairs for Biggest Tears TIRE-DOH Adds Miles to Life of Tubes and Casings

Tire-Doh not only makes easy repairs but also difficult ones impossible with other methods.

Not a Tire Filler—but a rubber compound that becomes a permanent part of the tube. Proved by 7 years' success. 750,000 users last year.

Also plugs up cuts, holes and sand blisters in casings. Doubles their life in many instances.

NO HEAT NOR TOOLS NEEDED

TIRE-DOH
FOR REPAIRING TIRES EASILY QUICKLY PERMANENTLY AND WITHOUT VULCANIZING
JUNIOR SIZE
PRICE 50 CENTS
COMPLETE OUTFIT
CEMENT
ATLAS AUTO SUPPLY CO
CHICAGO U.S.A.

Only Tire-Doh and your fingers required to repair punctures, blow-outs, tears, etc.

50c and $1.00

Get a complete outfit at your dealer's *today*, or order direct and send us your dealer's name if he cannot supply you.

Made and Guaranteed by
ATLAS AUTO SUPPLY CO.
609 W. Austin Ave., Chicago, Ill.

in each of the executive departments of the Government—constitute a staff whose daily duty it is to obtain from the officials of the respective departments the information which their news instinct tells them the people of the country would be interested to know about. In charge of this division of publicity, associated with Mr. Creel, is L. Ames Brown, a well-known Washington correspondent and magazine writer.

Then there is a division for the foreign-language press, and the sending of authorized statements of the United States Government for publication in neutral countries. Arthur Bullard, another magazine writer, is in charge of this, and has a staff of assistants. The division is obtaining constantly digests of what the newspapers of foreign countries are saying about the United States, and watching carefully enemy propaganda, so that, if erroneous impressions or distorted versions of the American position on any important question are being circulated anywhere, officials of the United States Government can make reply, and those replies carried to the points where the misunderstanding exists. Central- and South-American countries are handled by a subdivision of this bureau. What the United States is doing is not spreading a propaganda, but seeing to it that the facts about the United States are widely disseminated.

There is an Art Committee, headed by Charles Dana Gibson, which prepares posters and drawings for advertising the Government's needs. Already the Army and Navy recruiting has been helped considerably by cartoons and sketches that have attracted the eyes of American youth and stirred their patriotism.

A division of *visé* has been organized, which will have a day and night staff. Correspondents in Washington, and editors elsewhere who are in doubt about the wisdom of printing news that comes to their attention, can ask this division for advice. Items which are verified by the division will be marked "Authorized," and those which are not necessarily verified, but whose publication will do no harm, will be marked "Passed."

An "Official Bulletin" requires another staff. The purpose of this publication has not been thoroughly understood. It is not intended as a newspaper, but principally as a bulletin in which all the executive orders and statements of the Government's policy may be printed and used in the courts of the United States as legal evidence of the numerous orders which will be issued during the war.

Another division of the Committee on Public Information is that which is mobilizing the "four-minute men." Good speakers have been selected in nearly every city and town of importance in the country who will appear at theaters, moving-picture shows, and other entertainments and speak just four minutes on various subjects that have to do with an effective prosecution of the war—enlistments for the Navy or National Guard or regular Army, or the conservation of food, agricultural improvement, the Liberty Loan, and kindred questions.

A moving-picture bureau has been established in cooperation with the Creel Committee. Kendall Banning, editor of *System*, is at the head of it. Moving-picture reels showing the making of a sailor or a soldier, or demonstrating various phases of the war for the benefit of the American people, will be sent to moving-picture companies throughout the country for display in all theaters.

Then there is the censoring of cables to Central and South America and Asia, and telephone and telegraph on the Mexican border. The Navy is using its men to handle the former, and the Army is at work on the latter, but the Creel Committee is supervising the whole thing.

"And that's about half the number of things we expect to do," remarked a member of the Committee on Public Information.

A NEW FIGURE IN RUSSIA

A NEW personality has entered into the turbulent affairs of New Russia in Anatole Lamanoff, the leader of the rebels who occupied the town and fortress of Kronstadt where they set up an independent government in defiance of Petrograd. His little rebellion may be quelled, but a man of his sort is likely to be heard from again before the Russian chaos is over.

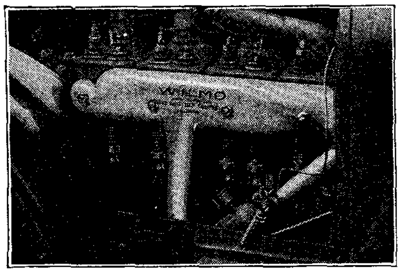
Lamanoff was a young chemistry student at the Petrograd Technological College, and by his eloquence and fiery enthusiasm he so aroused the people that he was made president of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and then virtually the dictator of Kronstadt.

The Associated Press correspondent in Petrograd thus describes the young rebel whom he interviewed at the island fortress:

> Kronstadt's master is a smooth-faced, dark-haired, soft-eyed man in a student's uniform. He is magnetic and ready of speech. He gained fame before the revolution by the delivery of striking lectures to workmen, in which he gave vent to bitter satire and daring innuendoes against autocracy. Lamanoff aims at being a Napoleon and a Rousseau at the same time, combining a resolute government with the propagation of novel political and social ideas. His program consists of the subdivision of Russia into innumerable petty centers ruled by local groups of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and united only in the loosest way by a congress of representatives of the local councils sitting in Petrograd.
>
> "That," said Lamanoff, "is the import of our declaration that for Kronstadt the Provisional Government does not exist. We reject a federation as too close a union for genuine democracy. We intend Kronstadt to be a model for all Russia, and expect that other centers will soon follow our example. Our vote, repudiating Petrograd, is not the result of any quarrel with the Ministers, against whom we have no specific complaint. It is merely the concrete expression of a new idea for democracy."
>
> Asked whether Kronstadt expects a collision with the Provisional Government, Lamanoff answered:
>
> "No. On June 14 there will meet the Pan-Russian Congress of Delegates of the Councils of Delegates from all quarters. This congress, in my opinion, provides the nucleus or skeleton for Russia's future administration. Until it meets the Petrograd Ministers will hardly venture to take measures against us. Remember that

Wilmo Manifold

Produces 34c Worth of Miles From Every 22c Worth of Gasoline



Wilmo Manifold on an Overland. Note the complete accessibility to all parts. Once attached the Wilmo Manifold becomes a permanent part of the engine itself—simplifying it to a remarkable degree.

Wilmo Sizes and Prices

Ford—T	$ 7.50
Maxwell—25	8.50
Overland—59-69-79	10.00
Studebaker—17-4	10.00
Buick—4-34-35	10.00
Saxon—6	10.00
Overland—81-83	10.00
Overland—80	12.50
Oakland—6-32	12.50
Buick—6-D44-45	15.00
Studebaker—17-6	15.00

The above Wilmo Manifolds are the present stock sizes now ready for delivery. Manifolds for other makes of cars will be added from time to time.

SUMMER-TIME is when you really *use* your automobile—when continuous service and long trips swell gasoline cost.

Pleasure says, "Use your car." Economy says, "Get utmost mileage from your gasoline." You can do both.

The Wilmo Manifold gives 42% to 54% increased mileage from every gallon—34c worth of miles from every 22c worth—and carbon troubles practically eliminated.

And when you read "42% to 54% greater mileage" you read the authoritative test figures of the official representative of the American Automobile Association itself.

In addition there are hundreds of letters from Wilmo users telling of greater gasoline mileage ranging even as high as 80% increase.

The sound principle of the Wilmo Manifold as pictured below is instantly recognized by any automobile man as the right one. *No drop of gasoline can possibly escape being completely vaporized!*

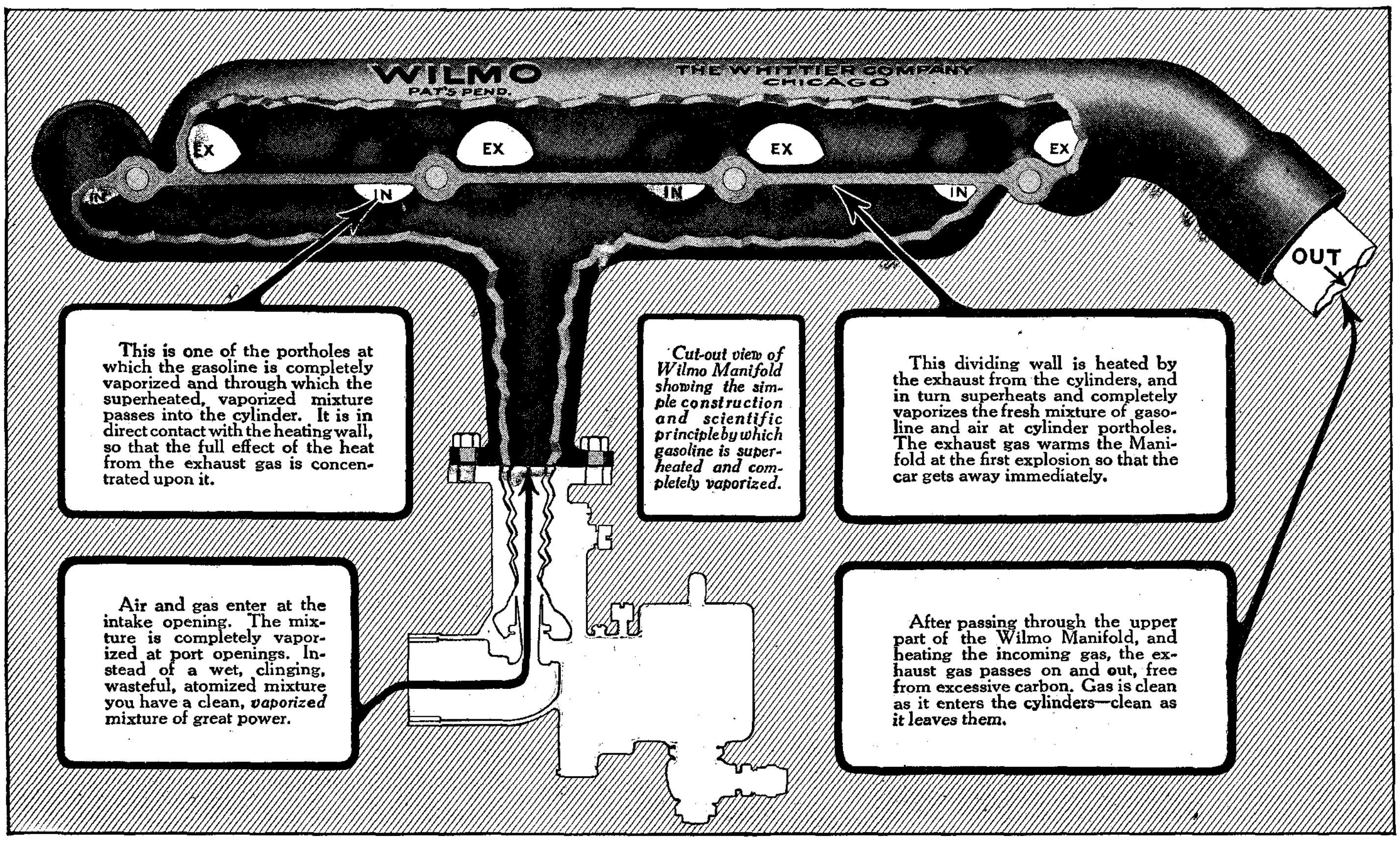
Attaching the Wilmo is wonderfully simple—all done in a few minutes with an ordinary monkey-wrench. No holes to bore. No extra parts.

Without the Wilmo your car is really incomplete. With it you experience a new riding delight, and a new pocket economy — particularly in summer, when gasoline bills run so high.

Go see the Wilmo at your dealer's or local garage. If not there, order direct. Send us your dealer's name and address and we will deliver through him.

Dealers and Garage Men: Write for complete sales data.

The Whittier Company
First National Bank Building **Dept. 556**
Chicago, Illinois



This is one of the portholes at which the gasoline is completely vaporized and through which the superheated, vaporized mixture passes into the cylinder. It is in direct contact with the heating wall, so that the full effect of the heat from the exhaust gas is concentrated upon it.

Cut-out view of Wilmo Manifold showing the simple construction and scientific principle by which gasoline is superheated and completely vaporized.

This dividing wall is heated by the exhaust from the cylinders, and in turn superheats and completely vaporizes the fresh mixture of gasoline and air at cylinder portholes. The exhaust gas warms the Manifold at the first explosion so that the car gets away immediately.

Air and gas enter at the intake opening. The mixture is completely vaporized at port openings. Instead of a wet, clinging, wasteful, atomized mixture you have a clean, *vaporized* mixture of great power.

After passing through the upper part of the Wilmo Manifold, and heating the incoming gas, the exhaust gas passes on and out, free from excessive carbon. Gas is clean as it enters the cylinders—clean as it leaves them.

independent Kronstadt does not stand for the complete dissolution of the empire; but the bonds must be extremely tenuous. Locally our program is a strong government. Here is the first instance."

Lamanoff then produced a decree signed by himself ordering the immediate arrest and dispatch to the front of every male found intoxicated.

"I have already arrested several men who have become intoxicated from methylated spirits," he announced. "We shall show them no mercy."

In reply to a question if he had the material power for the enforcement of his plans he said that his brother Peter, a lieutenant in rank, had been appointed commander of all the soldiers and sailors in Kronstadt.

"In my becoming President," continued Lamanoff, "Kronstadt's policy toward the war remains unchanged. The forts are in better defensive condition than ever, and it is not true that the men are insufficiently officered.

"You may deny that Kronstadt intends taking provocative, unpatriotic action. If the Germans come they will get a warm reception."

SUNDAY, AS COBB SAW HIM

IN reply to some of the critics of Billy Sunday, who say that the evangelist "owns a fine house somewhere in the West, and rides in a high-powered automobile of his own when he is at home," Irvin S. Cobb says in the New York *American:* "If Sunday made his money by preaching, as I shrewdly opine he has, he earned it, every cent of it." And as for Mr. Sunday's appearance, he says: "They were still singing the tag-end of the second hymn when Mr. Sunday climbed up on the platform and let himself down into his chair. He looked tired; the lines in his jaw were bone-deep, almost, and his eyelids drooped wearily." After describing the audience and the collection, Mr. Cobb writes:

Presently, sitting there in my place, I heard, almost at my elbow, a voice muttering huskily. I glanced sidewise and upward, and, behold, Billy Sunday was uttering a prayer, altho I have my doubts whether a strict ritualist would have been willing to go so far as to admit of its being an authentic prayer. Certainly it was not a regular one. Between his clenched teeth the evangelist was saying:

"I've got to get 'em to-day—O Lord! help me to do it! I've got to get 'em to-day—O Lord! help me to do it!"—just like that, over and over and over again. You did not have to be a believer in Sunday or the Sunday way to know the man meant what he was saying. There was nothing studied, nothing theatrical about it. It was as spontaneous, as natural, and as sincere as when a race-track tout hugs a post in the home-stretch begging the little horse upon which he has risked his last dollar to come on, and win, or when a local rooter, in the last half of the ninth inning, with the bases full and the score a tie, two men out and the home team at bat, two strikes called and three balls, pleads with Providence to vouchsafe just one dinky little hit.

Then Sunday got up and went to the

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pulpit and gript his hands upon its edges and rocked back and forth on his heels, as tho to supple his leg-muscles, and began his sermon. The sermon doesn't matter. It was just one of those unorthodoxically orthodox Sunday sermons with not a bit of teaching in it, but with a great deal of hard-slugging preaching in it.

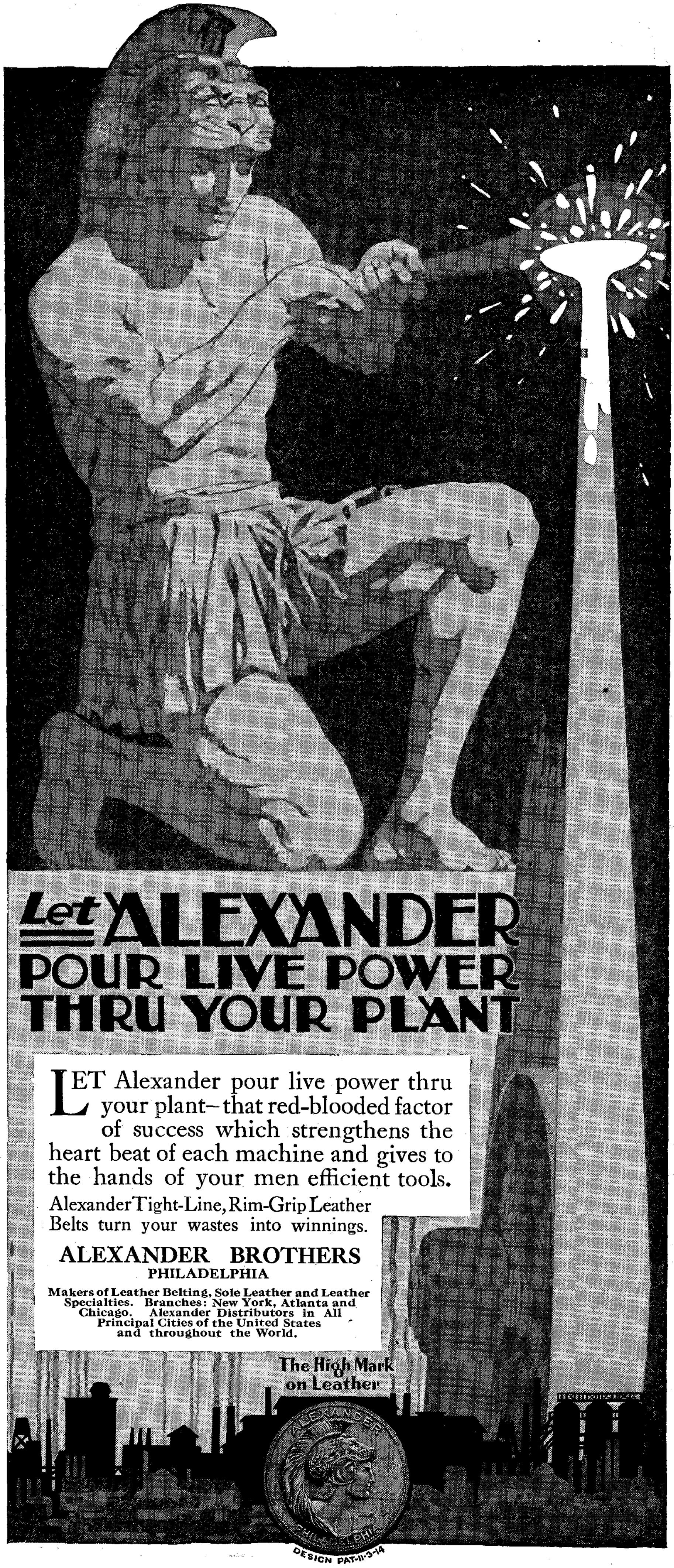
As the preacher gets further along in his sermon, Cobb says of him:

> But as I watched the faces in front of me, gradually I saw the expressions on those faces changing. I saw the droop going out of the curved spines of those people and almost as plainly as tho it had been a tangible thing I sensed the waves of sympathy flowing in great and greater and still greater volume from them to him and back again from him to them.
>
> He worked harder and harder. His husky voice rose to a blare. He ran from side to side of the platform, whirling and twisting, with every thew of his athletic body in play. He beat with his two clenched fists on the pulpit-top until it shook and quivered. His wilted-down collar choked him and, with a quick grab and a sound of rending linen, he jerked it loose and flung it behind him.
>
> He reached his conclusion. This time he wound up with a little prayer and then he turned and went down the steps, all wringing wet and staggering from exhaustion.
>
> As he went with dragging legs toward his rest-rooms at the rear, his wife on one side of him and a member of his personal staff on the other, one of the newspaper men alongside of me—the veteran chronicler of any number of Sunday meetings—remarked, as he gathered up his notes and reached for his hat and overcoat:
>
> "Well, Billy didn't go so very strong this afternoon, did he? Saving up his best licks for the big doings to-night, I guess, eh?"

But if Sunday "did not go very strong" at that afternoon meeting his general pace has been so strenuous that several times of late he has been reported as showing the physical strain of his evangelistic drive, which is little to be wondered at perhaps when one has listened to his exhortations into which he throws every ounce of his physical and mental energy.

Some may express doubts of this or that, but none can doubt his vigor. Here are a few of the twirlers he has snapt over the home-plate at the big tabernacle since he opened his revival in New York, and that the "talks" from which they have been culled have effectually "struck out" many of those who come to the bat is shown by the number of "trail-hitters" who have responded to his call:

> My position as an evangelist is like that of a recruiting-officer in the Army. His one duty is to get 'em in. After that another officer drills them. I only get them started. That's all I'm here for. It's up to the preachers to drill them. And I serve notice on you right now, you elders and preachers, that it is up to you to see that the work done here lasts and spreads.
>
> God bless our whole country and bring us a magnificent and glorious victory,



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DESIGN PAT-11-3-14

that peace may reign from sea to sea. Our old flag has never trailed in the dirt—and it never will. Oh, Lord, let there not be a shirker or a slacker.

Tuesday is registration day, and if you have a husband between twenty-one and thirty-one years, urge him to get up early and register. I think those people who are raising their voices against registration or conscription border pretty close to being traitors. I have no sympathy with those so-called pacifist meetings. The time for those meetings is past. We are in the war now, and there is nothing to do but stand by and go the limit.

These anarchists do not come to America to be Americans or to build homes or to absorb our civilization, but they come to undermine honest labor and to wave the red flag and to make trouble. I say rip the tags off and send the dirty skunks away. If they don't like our laws, there are ships sailing out of this harbor. Let them go, and we will stand on the Statue of Liberty and sing, "Praise God, from Whom all blessings flow!"

Tuesday, when the men of our nation are to register, Lord, paralyze the tongue, strike down any man or woman or organization that would interfere between the boys and their duty and allegiance to their country.

"Hot air" is not slang; it is pure Bible talk. Job said, "Should a man reason with unprofitable talk or with speech wherewith he can do no good?" And again Job coined this: "Should a wise man utter vain knowledge or fill his belly with the east wind?" The east wind of the Orient is the hot, burning wind, and so Job was the author of the phrase "hot air." Job was the Mark Twain of his day.

If people could win heaven by a physical sacrifice they'd be willing to crawl to Chicago on their hands and knees; but they'd be so proud of it that they'd want diamonds set in the corns on their knees.

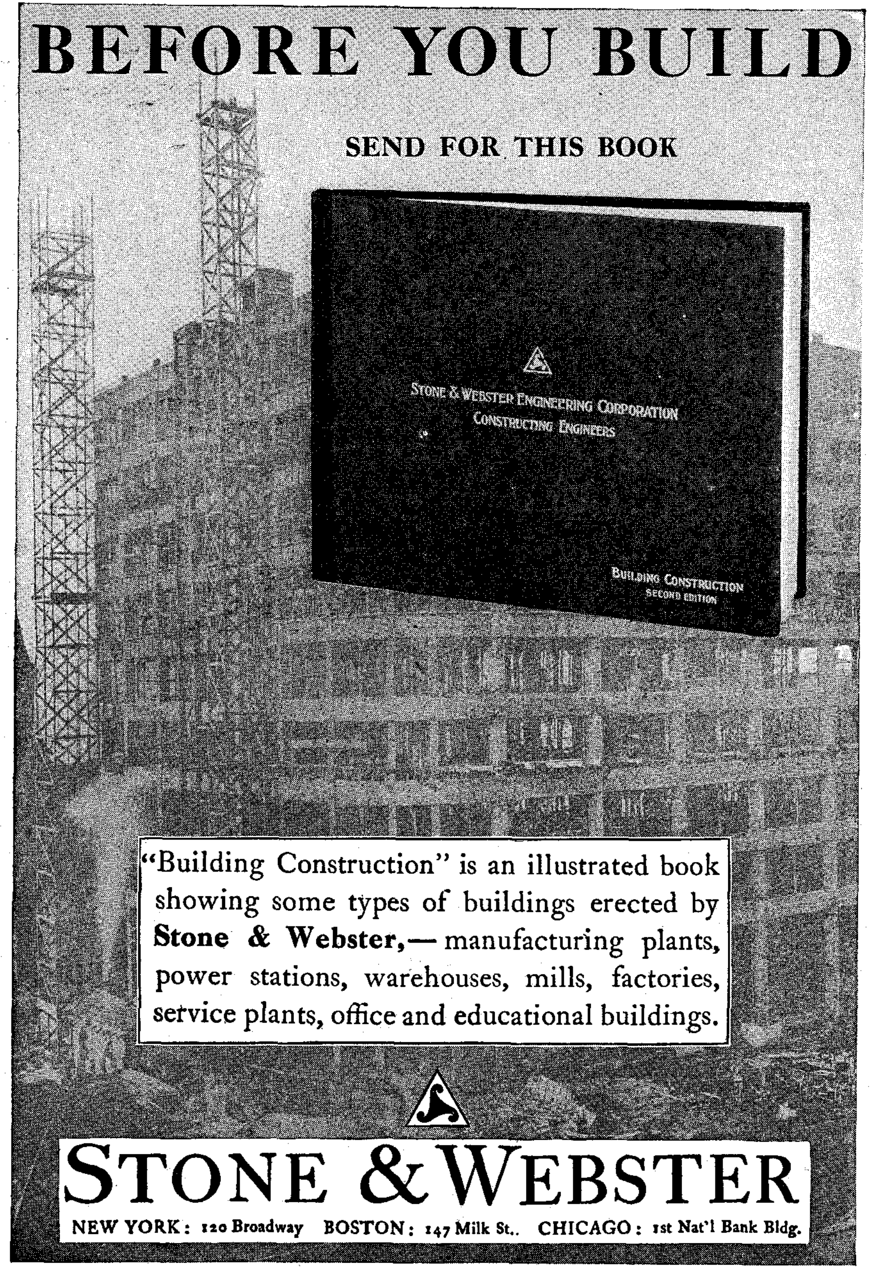
Frequently the Devil asks me what I would do if I should lose my voice. I don't know what I'd do to earn a living for my wife and children, for I've been preaching myself out in God's service. I'd go to some of my good friends, to Judge Elbert Gary, or to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and say, "John D., I'm all in; my voice is gone. Will you give me a hand-out?" or I'd go to George Perkins and others, and I guess they'd help me out. I think Teddy would say, "Come down to Oyster Bay, Bill; you can cut the lawn down here."

Lord God, with thy mighty hand pick up the submarines, and may thou crush them as if they were cords and then fling them back into the lap of hell whence they came.

You never looked at anybody who sleeps less and works more in your life than I do. They say Napoleon only slept four hours a day. I've got him backed off the boards.

When a woman's heart and a baby's tears meet, something is going to happen to give the devil cold feet.

When I get to heaven I'm going to ask the Lord where the mother of Moses lives. I'm going to ask her how much she got from Pharaoh for nursing her own son. When Pharaoh's daughter found



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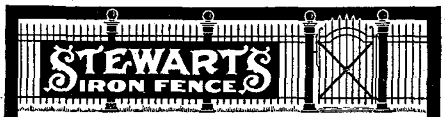

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Moses in the bulrushes she sent Miriam to find a Jewish woman to nurse the baby. It's the greatest joke in history.

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Your baby's a jewel; polish it. God wants it for his crown.

You get the boys and girls started right, and the devil will hang crape on his door, bank the fires, and hell will be "for rent."

You may be sure the angels were not out to some bridge-whist party or Dutch lunch, God had something for them to do.

I serve notice now on all the rotten, degenerate, hog-jowled, whisky-soaked distillers and saloon-keepers that their doom is sealed, and that I intend to preach against them wherever I go. Already they've flooded the streets of Atlanta, Los Angeles, and Hartford with lies and vilifications of me in advance of my campaigns there, but I'm going to preach their funeral-sermon everywhere I go!

If all the things now in our possession were to leave us and go to their rightful owners, there would be some surprizes. The diamonds in your ears might jump out and go over to some woman who is manicuring her nails over a wash-tub because your husband cheated her out of her property.

They thought that dudes and tango lizards were typical of France, but this war has shown us her real side, and, O God! how France can fight! She's on her knees looking to God through her tears.

The average little frizzle-headed sissie that hasn't sprouted long skirts—But come to think of it you couldn't judge by that, because some old dames haven't got 'em any longer themselves. You can't tell whether they're twelve or fifty.

And let me say this to you: Following Christ is not an effeminate thing. The cross upon which Jesus died was not covered with veneer or velvet. Following Christ is something more than sitting down in a rocking-chair and singing, "Oh, Think of the Home Over There."

Cicero said no one dances unless he is drunk or crazy; well, if the old boy would drop in on New York I guess he'd think the whole town had gone bug-house. Long ago we relegated the minuet and the waltz and the two-step to the scrap-heap. They were far too slow for those who haunt the ballroom, so they introduced the bunny-hug and the kangaroo, the jelly wabble, puppy-snuggle, the kitchen-sink, the jack-knife, and hell only knows what. And you call the Church too strict—ugh! we've got the bars so low now that almost any old hog can come grunting and runting around and get in. Sometimes people want me to start a new denomination—a woman right here in your town offered me $25,000 a year to start one—but I'm kept plenty busy trying to drive the devil out of the ones we've already got.

The dance is the dry-rot of society. I'd make a law limiting dancing for those over twelve years of age to married couples. Passion is the basis of the popularity of the dance; if it's only a question of exercise let the men dance with the men and the women with the women—and in

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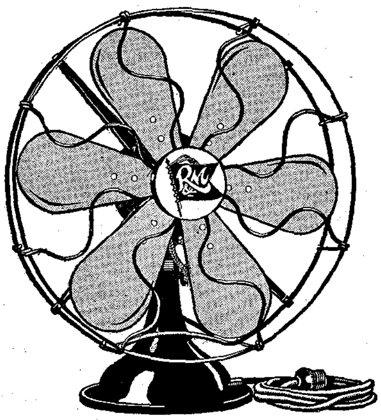

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The design and plan, are very important, and must be carefully worked out, but—of equal—if not greater importance is the interior woodwork—*the trim.*

You are going to live *inside* the house, *with the woodwork,* and it must be a constant delight.

A most attractive *and effective* wood for interior trim is "Beautiful **birch**," one of the world's fine cabinet woods. "Beautiful **birch**" is a hard, close-grained, dent-proof and durable wood, which permits of a wide latitude in shades of finishes, *including White Enamel.* You may have a different effect in every room if you wish *and all in this one wood.*

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With these before you, you can conjure up "Beautiful **birch**" in *your* woodwork, *your* doors, *your* sideboard, *your* bookcases, *your* floors—give your imagination free rein—for properly treated, "Beautiful **birch**" is all that its name implies and is extremely economical in price—*an added attraction.* Will you write today—while you think of it.

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There is so much organization in the Church that you can hear the machinery squeak, but we haven't got oil enough of the Holy Ghost to grease one axle of God's chariot.

There is only a slight step between foolishness and power, and there is only a slight step between heaven and hell and between salvation and sin. Nothing will ever mean power to you unless you take hold of it and in that way be convinced. To condemn a thing without giving it a chance shows you are a fool, and this has to do with salvation as much as anything else. To fools all things seem foolish. Christianity is not foolishness—it is you who are the fool. When we became wise enough to take hold of steam it became power; the power was there all the time, but we were too big fools to know it. It's the same with Christianity; God has been waiting all the time to demonstrate to you its power.

If you haven't got a Liberty Bond you needn't come around. Unless you already have taken at least one of the bonds or intend to do so, don't come back here again. I think I'll put a booth on the platform here so that you can get a bond at any time. Yes, and we will have the doors closed and not let you out until you buy. We'll get you some way. If you won't volunteer to buy a bond we'll hold you up.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL GOETHALS

THAT General Goethals's personality has stamped itself strongly and favorably upon those with whom he has been in contact "on the Isthmus" is attested by the following editorial published in the Panama *Star and Herald:*

THE LITERARY DIGEST, commenting on the selection of General Goethals to build the thousand wooden ships with which to fight the submarine campaign, says that we may soon see Goethals pitted against Hindenburg.

Senator Tillman once said that General Goethals was "a very German for thoroughness." The Canal builder is probably the only prominent American Army officer who ever had a personal and special interview with the Kaiser. He is Belgian by descent. There is a Goethals Street in Brussels. One of his family was one of the heroic defenders of Bruges and Antwerp in the days of the wars with the French. He comes of the stock that fought the Kaiser at the crack of the first rifle. The Kaiser has probably not forgotten those steel-blue eyes. He would doubtless like to see the job of building those ships handed over to some Wall Street contractor.

But the President of the United States knows men as well as the Kaiser does. He has some Hindenburgs, too—maybe more of them than Berlin suspects. We are deeply glad that the General is not on the shelf. He is still relatively young, as commanders in this war go. He may have suffered more in the tropics, but he has a constitution like iron. Bismarck once boasted that he enjoyed magnificent health in spite of smoking cigars on the chain system, but General Goethals smoked cigarets the same way and lived ten years in Panama, and he is not dead yet. America's glory is that she has made the blood and sinews of the world her own, and it will be the irony of retribution if our Belgian-descended engineer should be fated to restore King Albert to his throne and make the Kaiser rue the day when he ordered the attack on Liége. Stranger things have happened. The Greeks believed that the gods loved the dramatic *dénouement* on the stage of earth's action.

HOME ON "PERMISSION"

EVERY three months the French soldier is given six days at home. That is, he is supposed to receive this *permission,* as it is called. Very often he doesn't get it. If his regiment happens to be fighting a critical battle when his leave falls due it is postponed for eight, ten months, sometimes for a year. Yet short and uncertain as this leave is, it keeps the soldier going and makes the war endurable for the soldier's family through the interminable suspense. The *permission* is the brightest spot in the soldier's life, writes a correspondent of the Minneapolis *Journal* from Paris, but it is not all gay:

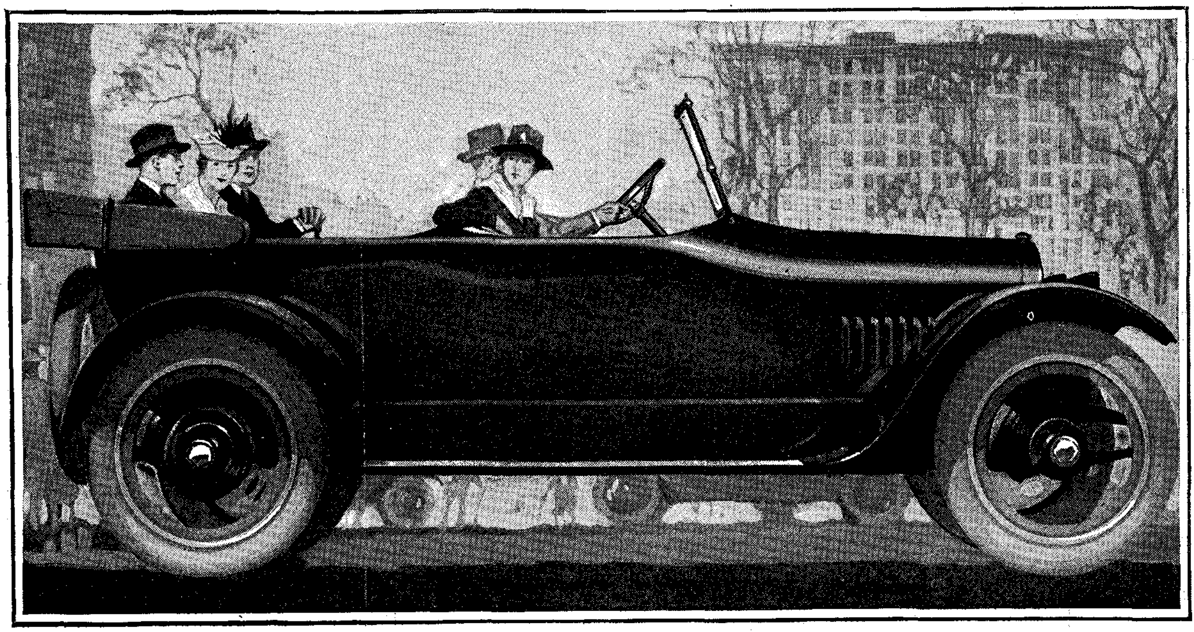
The *permission,* much as it is longed for, is often rather a heartbreaking experience. Because, after all, it just means that every time it all has to be gone through with again, the separation that every one knows may be for always. At the beginning of the six days there is the consciousness of the last one, like a sword of Damocles over everything. Six days is just a moment. Before it is begun it is almost over, and people have to try to make believe that it is an eternity.

Sometimes, when you see a *poilu* and his wife, or his girl, in a tram-car or in a *voiture,* leaning close together, each conscious of nothing but the other, you can not tell whether the time has just begun or whether he is on his way back. Because with the first meeting the anguish of parting begins again.

Of course they are not altogether tragedies of meeting and parting. Sometimes there is much feasting and fêting, and the departure is almost forgotten in the comfort of the reunion. The husband or son or father comes back from the front a tremendously magnified human being, a hero to be adored and worshiped. Ever since she knew he was coming, the wife has been sweeping and garnishing the house, making her own wardrobe as beautiful as she can, writing out menus for impossibly delicious meals, planning to make every moment of the six days perfect and memorable.

Men say that the wonderful thing about the terrible existence at the front is the sense it gives them of being intensely alive. Power, energy, endurance they have never imagined comes into their experience. They have a sense of vitality, a keenness never felt in ordinary life. When they go back on *permission,* they are still intensely living, intensely feeling creatures. Six days of life, between two deaths—there is nothing stupid or humdrum about that.

Sometimes husbands and wives find



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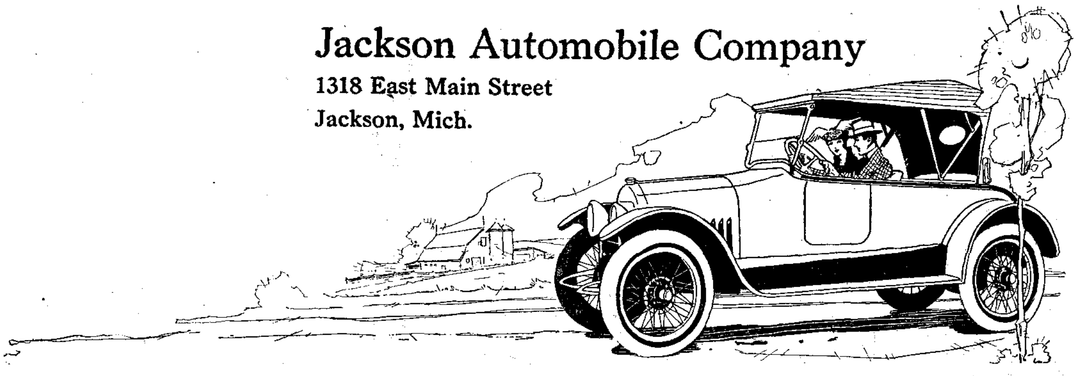

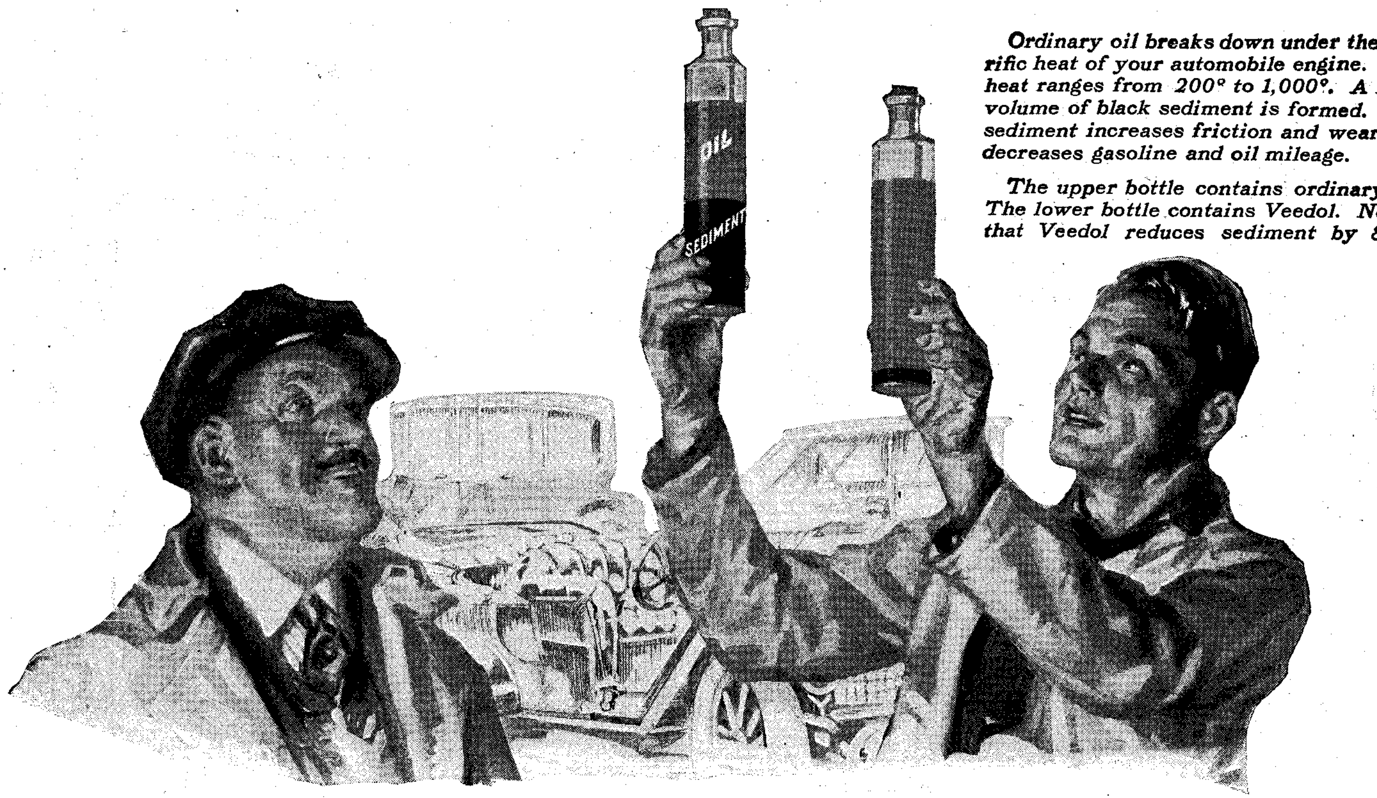

Ordinary oil breaks down under the terrific heat of your automobile engine. This heat ranges from 200° to 1,000°. A large volume of black sediment is formed. The sediment increases friction and wear and decreases gasoline and oil mileage.

The upper bottle contains ordinary oil. The lower bottle contains Veedol. Notice that Veedol reduces sediment by 86%.

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Until recently, no motorist knew the true facts about automobile oils.

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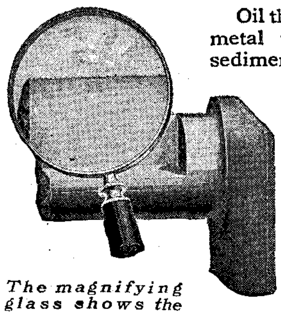
In 1916, the real facts about the science of automobile lubrication were first made public. In its announcements to American motorists, the Platt & Washburn Refining Company disclosed the sediment test and showed that Veedol, the new lubricant that resists heat, reduces sediment by 86%. That means a wonderful saving in friction, wear and operating expense.

A new era in motor lubrication

Since Veedol was announced to the public about a year ago, the demand has been enormous. Today, more than 350,000 motorists are using it. They find that with Veedol, they get maximum power and efficiency. The capacity of the Veedol refinery is now being increased for the second time to meet the nation-wide demand.

The discovery of Veedol and the sediment test has actually revolutionized the science of automobile lubrication. The U. S. Bureau of Standards now uses the sediment test to determine oil-quality. The U. S. Quartermaster's Department uses Veedol for the Army Motor Trucks. The Navy also uses Veedol.

How sediment in ordinary oil causes permanent damage

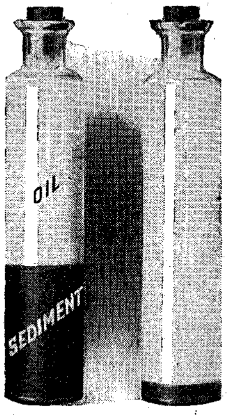


The magnifying glass shows the bearing as it really is. There are thousands of minute teeth where your naked eye can see only a smooth metal surface. The sediment formed in oil breaks the oil-film that should separate the bearing surfaces. Then the metal teeth grind together. Veedol saves this excess friction and wear.

Oil that contains sediment increases metal to metal friction because the sediment takes the place of a large part of the liquid oil.

Then the metal surfaces are pressed into each other and the microscopic teeth grab and cut in. That means friction wear and expense.

The damage caused by sediment cannot be repaired. Eventually the worn parts must be thrown away and new parts purchased and installed.



Ordinary Oil after use *Veedol after use*

How to reduce sediment 86%

The two bottles at the right show the results of the sediment test.

Notice that ordinary oil in the left-hand bottle contains fully seven times as much sediment as Veedol. Both bottles contain specimens taken after 500 miles of running. Notice that Veedol reduces sediment by 86%.

Veedol is unlike ordinary oil because it is made by the Faulkner Process—a recent discovery used exclusively by this Company. Ordinary oil *cannot* have the same heat-resisting and wear-resisting qualities as Veedol.

Make this road test today

Clean out your crank-case. Fill up with kerosene. Run your motor about thirty seconds under its own power. Draw out all the kerosene and refill with Veedol. Then make a test run over a familiar road, including steep hills and straight level stretches.

You will find that your motor has acquired new pick-up and hill-climbing ability. It will vibrate less. It will be more silent than before. It will give greater gasoline mileage. That is all due to saving of friction and wear made possible by Veedol.

Users of Veedol find that their car not only runs better than ever before, but the cost of upkeep is reduced $50 to $115 a year.

Try Veedol today

Veedol is distributed through the accessory jobbers and dealers. Over 12,000 dealers are now selling it.

Each dealer has a Veedol Lubrication Chart which specifies the correct grade of Veedol for your car or tractor for both summer and winter use.

If you cannot get Veedol, write for the name of the dealer who can supply you.

Buy a can of Veedol today—begin now to get the full efficiency from your car.

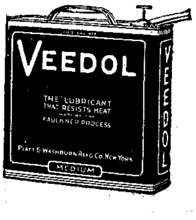
Send 10c for 80-page book

Send 10c for our new 80-page book on the construction and lubrication of automobiles, motor boats, tractors and stationary engines. No other book at any price contains so much information on this subject.

Platt & Washburn Refining Co.
1823 Bowling Green Bldg. New York, N. Y.
Branch Offices:
Boston Chicago Philadelphia San Francisco

Use Grease of Tested Quality

The sediment test shows you how far Veedol excels ordinary oil. Veedol Grease is equally superior to ordinary grease. There is a special grade of Veedol Grease for every purpose.


VEEDOL
THE LUBRICANT THAT RESISTS HEAT
FAULKNER PROCESS
PLATT & WASHBURN REFG CO. NEW YORK
MEDIUM
VEEDOL

each other changed by their experience. I know of one woman who had made her husband a sort of invalid with too much mothering, hovering, managing. When he came back on his first *permission* she hardly knew him, he was so sturdy and bronzed and muscled and swaggering. He came home and talked the rough language of the trenches, and shouted and sang and swore and misbehaved and carried her up- and down-stairs; he ate and drank things that weren't good for him, and made her go to the cinema for the first time in her life, and to common cafés, and shocked her dreadfully. All the time she was protesting helplessly, and thought she would die of it. But when he went away she cried more than she ever had cried when he first went off to war.

Men home on *permission* make up a great part of the present city life of Paris, and if one were to stand on the boulevards he would see drama after drama, some complete, some fragmentary. The man home from the trenches lets his simple, human side come to the surface, and six days is too short to waste any time in pretense. We quote a few of the scenes the *Journal's* correspondent saw in the course of an afternoon walk:

At the entrance to the subway at the Madeleine — a *permissionnaire* from the front, thirty-five, solid, tanned, his faded coat brushed but still full of dust; his wife, smiling, pretty, well-drest. They were going to leave each other; oh! for only a few minutes. It was perhaps then only about the third day. She was only going to do a few errands, and he had some things to do some other place. They clasped hands, looking steadily into each other's eyes, and then, without false shame, they kissed each other in the open boulevard. . . . . . .

An old gentleman and his little wife of sixty passed; they looked at the couple and then at each other. It was as if they regretted that they had lived a long life of too serene affection without having known one moment like this of the other two, the moment that the war had made so full of complete abandon, of unconsciousness.

Only a civilian, very young, very debonaire, and the little painted woman with him, laughed.

"*Imbéciles!*" said the old gentleman to his wife, scowling at them terribly. . . . . . .

Waiting on the curb to cross the street, I noticed a taxicab coming toward me slowly, because of the traffic. For a second I was astonished because in broad daylight, in an open cab, there was a woman with both arms around the neck of a man, her head on his shoulder. Then I saw that they, too, were not in this world. She was in black, and tears were streaming down her pale face. He was in uniform, with his packs and campaign things on his back. His face was even more terribly rigid and desperate. I knew they were going to the station. . . . . . .

Farther on, where the Rue du Bac comes down to the river, there was a blond, brown boy in horizon blue, with his father and mother.

She was a little thin woman in black, with a long black veil, and there was a black band on the sleeve of the boy and on that of the man. The other boy, probably, had been killed. They stopt and talked a moment; he was going off somewhere, it seemed, but they would all meet at dinner, at Lavenue's, at seven. They both kissed him gravely, on one cheek and then the other, under his blue helmet. He had to bend way down to kiss his mother. . . . . . .

On the sidewalk, before a fine old house in the Rue de Varenne, there was a closed motor. A good-looking officer and a lady, very cold and still and beautifully drest, came down to the car. I could see she was quite a great lady. A footman came out of the house with bags, and they stood there on the sidewalk waiting for him to arrange things, not saying anything.

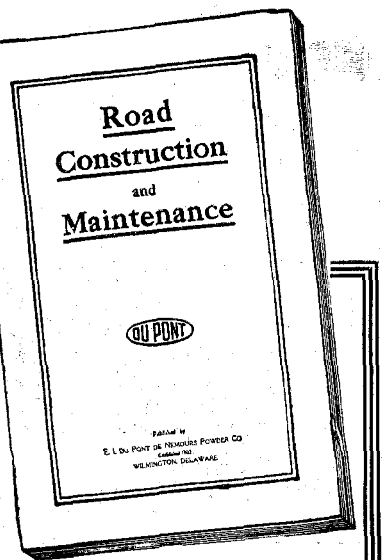
Suddenly, a little boy, about four years old, came running down from the house, crying out over and over, "I want you, my papa! I want you, I want you, my papa!" And the cold lady lost all her splendid poise and began to cry, too, in the arms of the man, before everybody. A nurse came down for the little boy, and somehow the officer and the woman got into the motor. The man said to the chauffeur, "*A la gare*," and they drove away. . . . . . .

Crossing the cobbled, noisy square in front of the Gare Montparnasse, a woman, without any hat, a working woman and a *poilu* in his faded blue, ragged coat and blue helmet, and in his arms a baby. Her face was streaked with dust and tears and she held on to the edge of his ragged blue coat. He held the baby in both arms, up close to his tanned, thin face. The baby did not seem to notice anything, just rode there happily, held high in the soldier's arms, waving its little hands. . . . . . .

After dinner, when it was just beginning to get dark, I was frightened to see, running along close behind a tram-car, almost under the wheels, it seemed to me, a big black dog. It was the tram-car that runs from Montparnasse to the Gare de Lyon. The dog would get a little behind, then the car would stop and he would catch up with it. He kept jumping up against the steps, making frantic little leaps whenever he came close to it. I thought that he would surely be killed.

Then I saw in the doorway a *poilu* in his campaign outfit, pack and gun and all. He was talking to the dog, telling him to go home—and so they passed by me going to the station. It was the end of the sixth day, I could see that. He had said good-by to the family at home, begged them not to come to the station, because it made it so much harder. But there was the dog that had come anyway. As far as I could see it, there was that leaping figure of the black dog.

Of course, many of the soldiers have no relatives, and many more live in parts of France too far away from the battle-line to visit. The *permission* includes the time and the money necessary to go and return from Paris, but that is all. Do these unfortunate souls have to watch their comrades leave in high spirits for six days with their families, without ever a hope of sharing the good time? Not they! There is an organization in Paris by which any one can become sponsor for a *poilu* on *permission*, buy him for a "godson" with the same sum necessary to pay for his board and lodging while he is in Paris,



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It was written for farmers—not engineers; about country roads—not city pavements. Its language is plain—its pictures convincing.

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A day in the woods! Fish, hike, smoke, read and rest—and then a cool, clean, fresh lunch right out of the

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BASKET
REFRIGERATOR

That's real fun. The Hawkeye keeps food and drink cool 36 hours on one filling of ice. Lightweight, attractive, durable, sanitary. Priced as low as $5.00. 30 days' trial. Write for Booklet 29.

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AJAX TIRES

GUARANTEED IN WRITING 5000 MILES

They've Won
In Test With Other Tires

AJAX TIRES are *selected* by motorists—not merely *accepted* because the automobile manufacturer originally supplied them with the car. They are 97 per cent Owners' Choice. Only 3 per cent of Ajax Tires are sold to manufacturers. Think what this means when you consider the immense output of Ajax Tires.

97% Owners' Choice is *definite* proof. No claims or high-geared salesmanship can refute this proof—tire for tire and mile for mile—out on the road. That is how Ajax has built up its leadership, and why, when tires are talked of, motorists who know, place Ajax first.

With Ajax—*quality*, *uniformity* are absolutely sure. There are no better materials than Ajax uses. Ajax "know-how" is recognized by tire-men everywhere. But it's the Ajax Cure that most of all marks Ajax as something better. Electrical Science has given the Ajax Automatic Heat-Control Device—

"The Clock With a Trigger"

At just the instant the degree of heat and second of time are reached which mean perfect Cure, this more-than-human invention releases the heat volume—ends the vulcanizing process.

In Maine or Mexico—now or a year from now—one Ajax Tire is another's twin—in life and strength and service.

Guaranteed in Writing—5000 Miles—and Registered

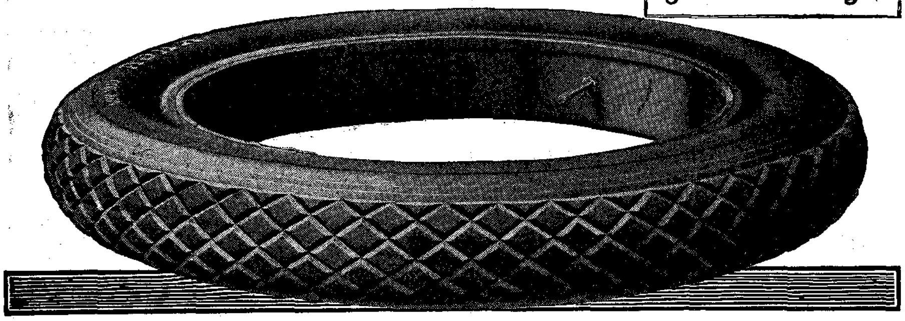
And Ajax quality upholds that guarantee. It means that this big minimum is the least you should expect. Many Ajax owners who keep mileage tab—as all tire-owners should—find that they far exceed it.

Ajax Tires are Registered, to make this guarantee doubly sure, in the tire-owner's name, at our home office. Service considered, and purchase price—Ajax Tires are the *most economical* tires you can buy. Go, let the Ajax dealer prove it.

Ask your dealer for "The Story of Ajax Tires," by Horace De Lisser, Chairman of the Board, Ajax Rubber Company, Inc.

While others are claiming Quality, we are guaranteeing it

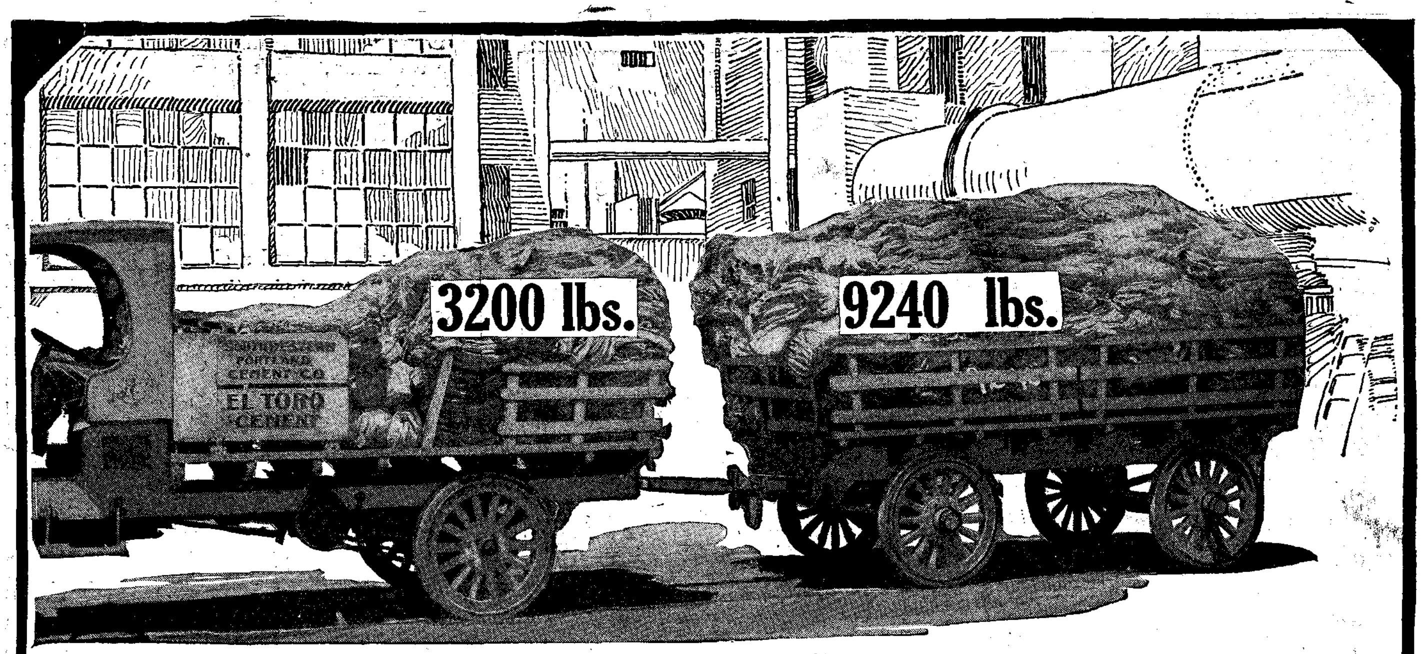
AJAX RUBBER COMPANY, Inc.
1796-1798 Broadway NEW YORK
Branches in Leading Cities Factories: Trenton, N. J.



a small sum, but often more than the soldier himself can afford.

So it will happen that you may see a little boy, or an old lady, or a man too old to fight walking the streets with a bearded private with the mud of Champagne still damp on his helmet. A remarkable organization has made this possible, writes Henry Bazin in a letter to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

> There has been established on the left bank of the Seine, at 49 Rue Vaugirard, L'Œuvre des Soldats de la Guerre. Through it, he or she who wills may become a godfather or godmother in seriously good faith for six days. It costs fifteen francs a godson; to be exact, according to the present rate of exchange, just $2.64 buys the happy privilege. This tiny sum, marvelous to relate, pays for the lodging and food of a soldier during 144 hours of daylight and darkness. All he needs is the sponsor—the filling of a simple printed form; the money does the rest. It hardly seems possible such a small sum could be sufficient to defray the expense. But "where there is a will there is a way." The use of the building is donated by the owner. Supplies are donated or bought at special prices. The place has been open some time with never an existing deficit.
>
> There are accommodations for 200 men at one time. There are a series of ward-like rooms, with orderly rows of clean, sweet, inviting white-iron beds under a rain-proof roof. Imagine what that roof alone means to a *poilu* who has slept underground or in the open without removing his clothes for months! There are baths and a nightshirt for every man. There is a big dining-hall where each *poilu* godson receives his three square meals a day—no two, for the early breakfast, French fashion, consists of but *café au lait* and bread. But the midday meal is of solid substance, well cooked and served in copious quantity, with the evening meal in repetition, plus a big plate of hot, nourishing soup. Every man has a half-bottle of red wine with each lunch and dinner. And there is a living-room with books and newspapers and comfortable lounging-seats.
>
> When I saw all this I quickly bought a godson, and as I walked away thinking about it, I retraced my steps, as I said before, and bought another. For an expenditure of $5.28 two men are my really truly godsons for six days, and, figuratively speaking, I can watch over their destiny. They will presently hear of their new relation, and the *permission* he brings them. And they will learn at the same time of my name and address. I already have theirs, chosen as the next two in line upon the waiting-list.
>
> One is from the country near Limoges in Haute Vienne. I know the district well. He has a little farm and before the war lived upon it with his mother and a maiden sister. The other was a clerk in a shop in Marseilles. They are now Private ——, of the ——th Regiment of Infantry, and Private ——, of the ——th Artillery.
>
> In a few days they will come and visit me. When they do, we three—my two godsons and I—will have a little jollification. I'm going to "blow myself"; we'll have lunch together and dinner together, with a walk and a talk in between; per-


3200 lbs.
9240 lbs.
EL TORO CEMENT

6¼ tons with a 2-ton truck

Troy Trailer *"in daily service with these loads since July 1915—on same tires—no repairs of any kind"*
—at plant of Southwestern Portland Cement Co., El Paso.

The above shows what can be done under especially favorable conditions. Any good truck while loaded to it's full capacity will also pull at least as much again on a Troy Trailer.

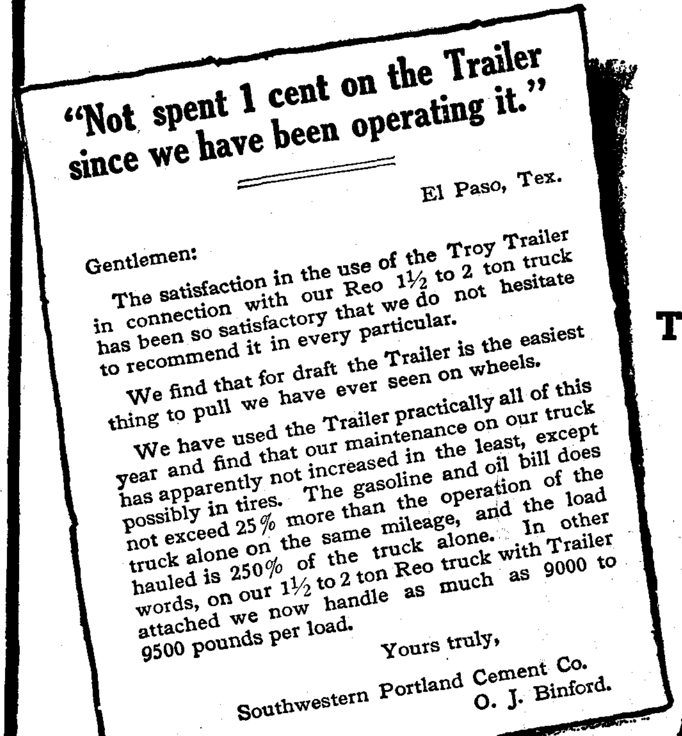
The largest concerns in the country have cut their truck operating costs by purchasing Troy Trailers. Such automobile concerns as Ford, Cadillac, Saxon and Studebaker are using Trailers. The Ford Co. say that since purchasing two Troy Trailers they "Have done the work with three trucks that formerly required five."

The Saxon Co., Detroit, write: "We have been using a 5-ton Troy Trailer with a 3½-ton G. M. C. truck and are handling from 7 to 9 tons with this outfit, and find it a very cheap way to reduce the cost of freight hauling."

Riker-Hegeman, New York, say their Troy Trailer saves them "Somewhere about $100 a week."

The Rapid Transit Co., Kentucky, write: "By using our Troy Trailer we can double our capacity at an actual daily outlay of $2, whereas the daily cost of operating truck alone is $15."

Troy Trailers



"Not spent 1 cent on the Trailer since we have been operating it."

El Paso, Tex.

Gentlemen:

The satisfaction in the use of the Troy Trailer in connection with our Reo 1½ to 2 ton truck has been so satisfactory that we do not hesitate to recommend it in every particular.

We find that for draft the Trailer is the easiest thing to pull we have ever seen on wheels.

We have used the Trailer practically all of this year and find that our maintenance on our truck has apparently not increased in the least, except possibly in tires. The gasoline and oil bill does not exceed 25% more than the operation of the truck alone on the same mileage, and the load hauled is 250% of the truck alone. In other words, on our 1½ to 2 ton Reo truck with Trailer attached we now handle as much as 9000 to 9500 pounds per load.

Yours truly,

Southwestern Portland Cement Co.
O. J. Binford.

And so it goes, all over the country. An entire list of users will be furnished if you desire, or we can give you the names of other concerns using Troy Trailers with the same kind of truck you are operating. Troy Trailers range in capacities from 1 to 5 tons and with any type of body. They are built for use as a single trailer or in trailer trains. They are reversible, and therefore can be backed up to any loading platform, or backed into any alley, as easily as if they were being moved forward. The truck can be coupled to either end of the Trailer, thus providing great flexibility. There is also a complete line of Troy Juniors of smaller capacity to be operated with small trucks or pleasure cars.

Troy Trailers can be Operated with Any Good Truck.

Put it up to us. Write today, telling us just what your hauling problems are; what trucks you now operate: and we will advise you as to ways and means to very largely reduce your transportation costs. This assistance will place you under no obligation.

The Troy Wagon Works Company
Troy, Ohio

Branches or Distributors in all principal cities.

The Troy Wagon Works, Troy, Ohio
Please send copy of booklet advertised in Literary Digest.

Name.......................

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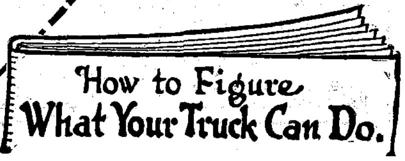
How to Figure What Your Truck Can Do.

6 (hours a day)
x 5 (days a week)
30 (hours a week)

The Old Wall and the Young Mind

Does a blackboard have to be black? Did you ever stop to think about that? It's worth thinking about, for your boys and girls have to face these blackboards for five or six hours, five days out of the week.

Don't you know that a chalk mark on a green surface shows up just as clearly and can be read as easily as if on black? Why then shouldn't the blackboard be green? Then you have a live, inviting color, pleasing and restful as well, instead of the suggestion of age that black conveys.

The purpose of Beaver Greenboard, which is a rich, green tone with splendid color value, is to accomplish that very change in the schoolroom—turning the old walls into young walls, more restful, more cheerful and inviting.

Beaver Greenboard and Beaver Blackboard are manufactured by The Beaver Board Companies, the originators of the well-known pure wood-fibre Beaver Board. Here is the only manufactured blackboard constructed entirely by one manufacturer. Backed by a broad guarantee as to durability and satisfaction. Will not warp, crack, peel nor bulge and will last as long as the average building.

Simply send a postal or letter to the address below and we will gladly send you a sample with interesting literature.

Your protection is the Beaver trademark on the back of every slab.

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Australia: Builders' Exchange, Sydney, N. S. W.
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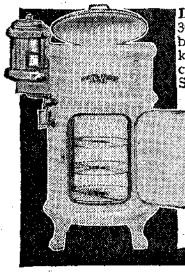
BEAVER GREEN BLACK BOARD



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Let me send you a beautiful White Frost, 30 days' trial. I'll pay freight. Send it back at my expense if it doesn't save ice, keep foods colder. Steel built, cork insulated, *white enameled. Round. Revolving* shelves. Noiseless cork cushioned doors, new drinking water cooler, move-easy castors. $6.50 down, pay as you use. Deal direct with manufacturers, save money, get extra value. Write for catalog. H. L. SMITH, Pres.

White Frost SANITARY Refrigerator

White Frost Refrigerator Co.
Dept. K-8 Jackson, Mich.

OSCAR MAYER'S Frankfurters (In Cans)

Entirely Different

Full-size, Introductory Can sent anywhere for 38 Cents Postpaid

Tender morsels of young pork and nuggets of finest beef, blended with rare spices by Oscar Mayer's inimitable skill! *In these Aristocrats* of Frankfurters you find superlative tenderness and flavor. Even the "imported" kind are excelled. Send 38c and name of dealer for 12 ounce can sufficient to serve three.

OSCAR F. MAYER & BRO.
Dept. 19, Chicago, Ill.
Dealers and Brokers
Write for splendid proposition

haps a game of billiards and an hour or so in a cinema, which is French for a movie. At 10 P.M. I'll escort them, like a dutiful godfather, to the door of their six-day home and leave them with a hearty handshake, a good-night, an *au revoir*, *bonne chance*.

We are glad to hear that the Ministry of War announced a short time ago a new sort of "permission," an extra special one of three days which does not affect the normal order of the old permission. It is called among the soldiers "*la permission des papas*," and is granted to soldiers of all grades on the occasion of the birth of a child.

THE GERMAN PAINTED DEMONS

THE fighting in the air on the Western front, never dull, has received an added thrill. The Germans have begun to paint their machines in the most bizarre patterns and colors. The English suggest the German pilots adopted the plan from the American Indian, in the belief that an airplane painted like a demon, or one with the right wing scarlet and the left violet, would strike terror to the stoutest British heart. If this seems absurd, even for German logic, a more likely explanation lies in the fact that air-fighting is still a matter of individual, personal combat, and, as the knights of old wore each his distinctive and brilliant coat of arms, so these German pilots daub their machines until there is no possibility of mistaking one man for another. Whatever the reason, there are gay color-schemes on the Western front, says the New York *Sun:*

Each day the British pilots bring home from over the lines new reports of fantastic creations encountered amid the clouds. The gayest feathered songsters that have come north with the spring can not hope to rival the variegated hues of the harlequin birds that rise daily from the German airdromes. The coming of this fantastic order of things in the air was first heralded by a squadron of scarlet German planes ten or twelve days ago. It was then noticed that some of the enemy machines were striped about the body like yellowjackets.

Nowadays nothing appears too gaudy to meet the tastes of the enemy airmen, who seem to have been given *carte blanche* with the paint-brush.

There are green planes with yellow noses, silver planes with gold noses, khaki-colored planes with greenish-gray wings, planes with red bodies, green wings, and yellow stripes, planes with red body and wings of green on top of blue, planes with light blue body and red wings. Virtually all the gaudiest machines go in for red body effects with every possible combination of colors on their wings. Some have one green wing and one white. Some have green wings tipped with various colors.

One of the most fantastic met in the last few days had a scarlet body, brown tail, reddish brown wings, with white Maltese crosses against a bright green background. One machine looked like a pear flying through the air. It had a

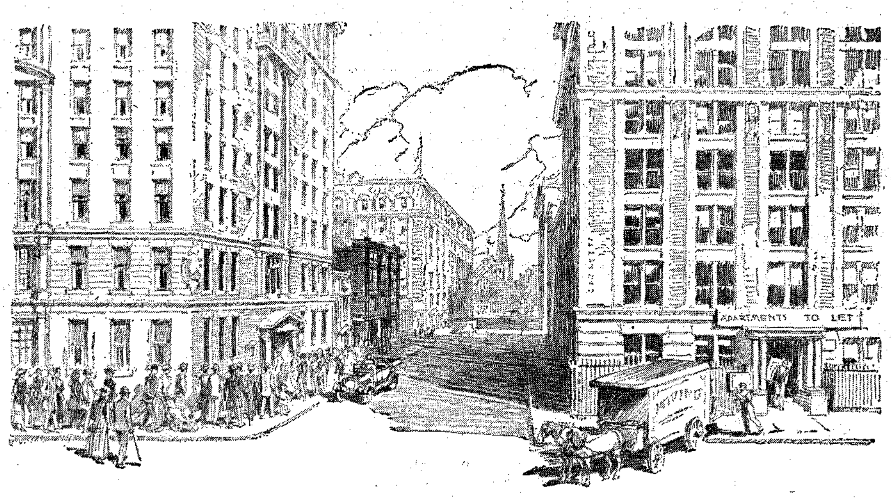
GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
50c the case of six glass stoppered bottles

pear-shaped tail and was painted a ruddy brown, just like a big ripe fruit.

One of the piebald squadrons encountered was made up of white, red, and green machines. There were still others palpably painted for what has come to be known as *camouflage* purposes—as guns, wagons, and tents are often painted to blend with the landscape and thus avoid detection.

But, in spite of paint of whatever color, the Allies are still masters of the air, tho it is a superiority for which they must battle stoutly. The Germans are making a sturdy fight, and just as new army-corps and additional batteries are sent in on the surface to hold the Allies from the bending Hindenburg line, so hundreds of new machines are tossed up to contend for control of the skies. It is an exciting game, *The Sun* continues:

> A short time ago enemy machines dropt three bombs near a railway-station in the British lines, but in one of the half-score of raids carried out last night by the British not less than fifty-six big bombs were dropt on a single German encampment. A tremendous German ammunition-dump was blown up, the explosion being so terrific that one of the British aeroplanes, 2,000 feet above it, was blown completely upside down, and the surprized pilot had a busy thirty seconds getting his plane on an even keel again. One British squadron had its eyes on this dump for some time, and the fliers were in high glee to-day over their success.
>
> In the fighting recently the British sent six Germans crashing and drove down eleven out of control. As a result of bombarding and fighting only five British machines were missing. The toll of machines brought down is no index to the number of fights that occur daily. Manifestly these are indecisive where brilliant pilots meet and fight each other until exhausted without either being able to give the other "the unlucky bullet." All the fighters expect to get bullets through their machines daily. It is only the "unlucky" one that counts.
>
> One distinguished young Briton came flying home a few days ago grinning almost from ear to ear because he had been in a fight with four hostile red scouts. He sent one crashing and outmaneuvered the rest to such an extent that they were able to put only three bullets into his "bus."
>
> It is the custom of all flying services now to permit the better-known pilots to fly when and where they will in search of legitimate prey. The before-breakfast exploits of a single British pilot with such a roving commission may be taken as typical of the daily adventures and not unusual.
>
> Taking the air about six o'clock, he cruised toward the morning sun and saw three British bombing-machines fighting five German *Albatross* scouts. He dived at one of the scouts and began maneuvering for position when he saw one of the British bombers diving steeply with a hostile craft on his tail.
>
> The British scout dived for this machine until he saw the bomber flatten out and slip away. He then climbed to 7,000 feet, where he fell in with another British fighting-machine, but the pair had not proceeded far when suddenly they were



Two Apartments on the Same Street

Both of these apartments are built of the same material. The general arrangement of the rooms is the same. One has just as much sun and light as the other.

The one at the left is filled with tenants—it has a waiting list. The one at the right is half empty—its tenants are always moving.

What makes the difference?

The one at the right lacks a modern ventilating system. The one at the left has Sturtevant Fans to ventilate bathrooms and kitchens.

Sturtevant
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Ventilating, Heating and Air-Washing Systems

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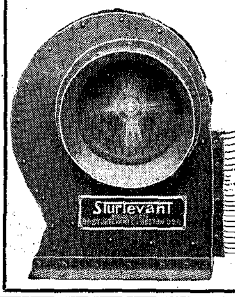

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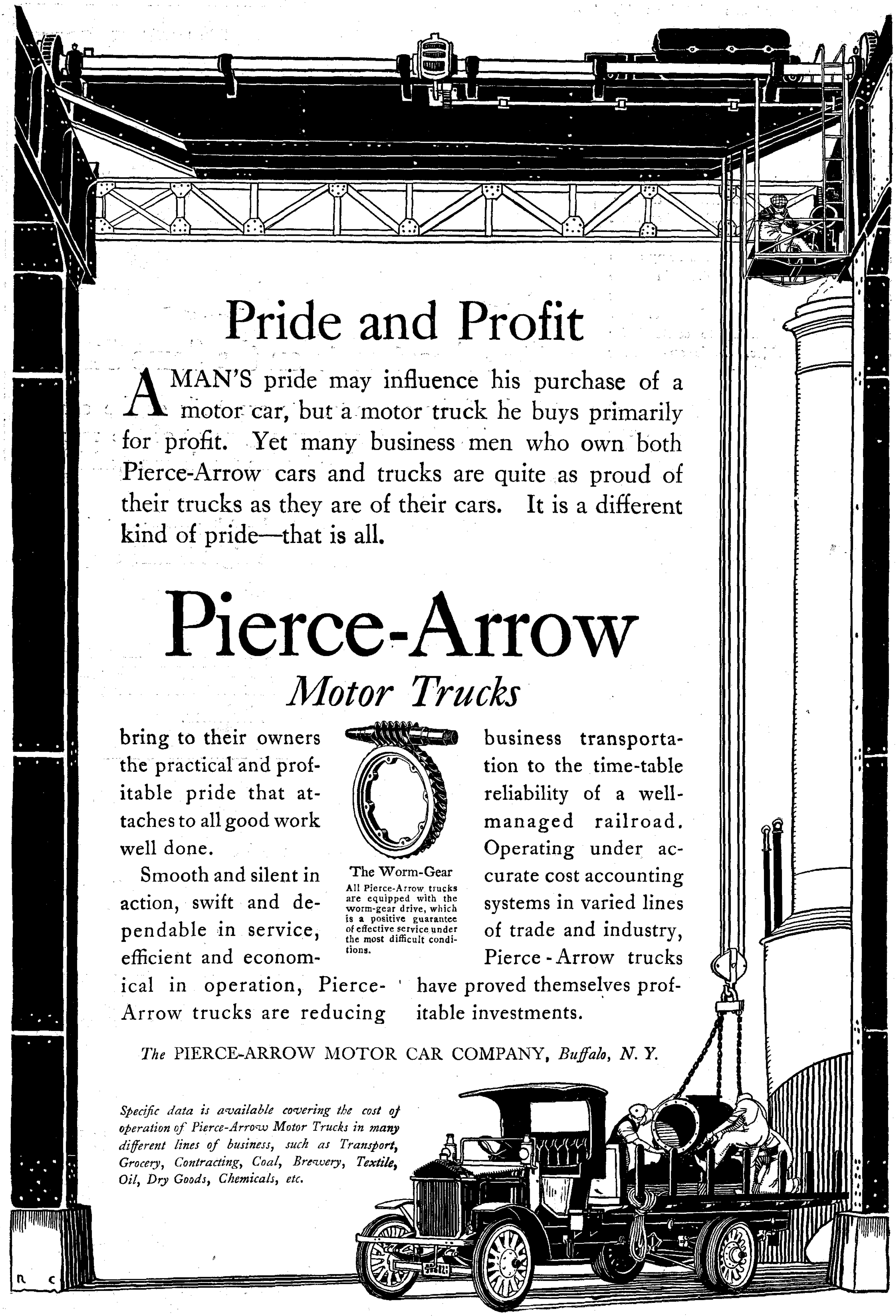

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A MAN'S pride may influence his purchase of a motor car, but a motor truck he buys primarily for profit. Yet many business men who own both Pierce-Arrow cars and trucks are quite as proud of their trucks as they are of their cars. It is a different kind of pride—that is all.

Pierce-Arrow

Motor Trucks

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All Pierce-Arrow trucks are equipped with the worm-gear drive, which is a positive guarantee of effective service under the most difficult conditions.

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> set upon by seven German scouts, all *Albatrosses*, including the five who had previously broken off the battle.
>
> There was rough-and-tumble fighting for five or ten minutes, when the British scout, who was mounted on a fleet triplane, got within twenty yards of one of the Germans and fired pointblank into him, then watched him stall, turn over backward, and last saw him spinning at 3,000 feet.
>
> Turning sharply, the triplane pilot saw his companion heavily engaged well below him, and was diving to his assistance when the nose of one of the German attacking machines dived into an inevitable crash, and the others made off.

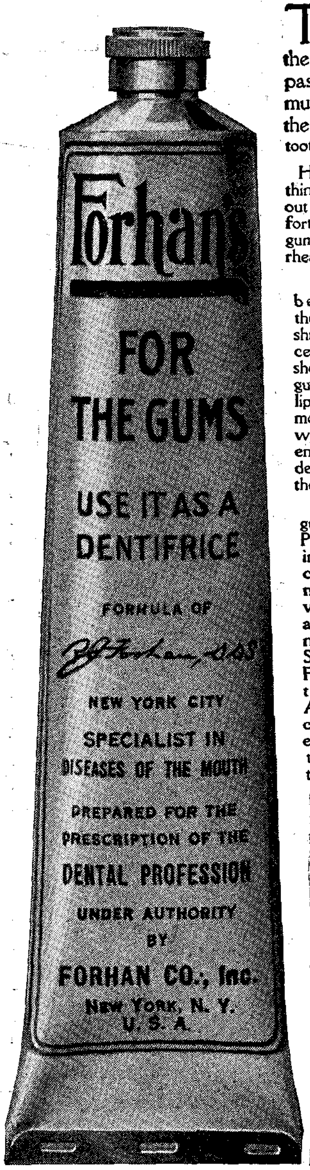
A bombing expedition in which the aeroplanes must maneuver in squadrons is more difficult than individual combat, says an article on the British Royal Flying Corps furnished *The Sun* by the British War Office. A bombing expedition will be inaugurated by an order like this, says the account:

> "The following bombing will be carried out by No. — Squadron at night (10 P.M., 12 midnight, and 2 A.M.): At each of these times three machines, each carrying eight 20-pound bombs, will bomb respectively P——, C——, H——."
>
> Thus the operation order read one evening in France. Just an ordinary order, too, for bombing is carried out day and night incessantly. Bombing by night is usually carried out on towns and villages known to be resting-places of the German troops, and it is part of the work of the Royal Flying Corps to see that the Hun never rests.
>
> Fritz after a hard spell in the trenches is withdrawn to some shell-torn village behind his lines to rest. He enters the ruined house that forms his billet, and, with a sigh of contentment at reaching such luxury after the miseries of trench-life prepares to sleep in peace. He dreams of home, and then out of the night comes the terror of the air.
>
> A bomb falls in his billet, exploding with a terrific report and doing more damage to the already ruined walls. Possibly a few of his comrades are wounded or killed. Other explosions take place close by and the whole village is in turmoil.
>
> Fritz does not sleep again. His nerves are jangled and all possibility of sleep is gone. The next day he is in a worse condition than after a night in the trenches. This continues night after night. The damage to German morale is enormous.
>
> From the aerial point of view things are different. A pilot warned for night-flying takes it as he takes everything else, with apparent unconcern. He realizes that he will have an uninteresting ride in the dark; the danger from "Archie" will be small, for an aeroplane is a difficult target to keep under observation with a search-light, and the danger from hostile aircraft will be smaller still.
>
> He leaves the aerodrome and quickly climbs up into the darkness. Below him are the very faint outlines of fields, woods, and villages. Ponds and streams show more distinctly, and the roads show faintly through the night. He is usually alone and has no observer to bother about. When he has attained sufficient height, at a signal from the leader he heads for the lines.
>
> Over the trenches the star-shells of the infantry may be seen, occasionally the flash of a badly concealed gun glints in the darkness, or the exploding bombs of a trench-raiding party cause tiny sparks to glimmer far below. Probably the enemy, hearing the sound of engines, will turn on his search-lights and sweep the sky with long pencils of light. The pilot may be picked up for a second, and a trifle later the angry bang, bang, bang, of "Archie" may be heard, firing excitedly at the place where the aeroplane ought to be but is not—the pilot has probably dipt and changed his course since he was in the rays of the search-light. He may be caught again for an instant and the performance is repeated.
>
> Before long the vicinity of the target is reached and he prepares to drop his bombs, usually eight in number. A little before he is over the spot the first bombs will be released, for the trajectory of the bomb follows the course of the machine if the latter keeps on a straight course, and when it explodes the aeroplane is still overhead. Down far below will be seen a tiny burst of flame; possibly a large fire blazes up and the pilot knows that his work is good. He then turns and repeats his performance until all his bombs are exhausted, when he turns for home.
>
> Bombs are usually dropt from a low altitude at night in order to be surer of getting the target. If during the performance any local search-lights are turned on, "Archie" gets busy and a merry game of hide-and-seek and cut-the-beams takes place. If the aeroplane is very low, and bombs are sometimes dropt from a height of only a few hundred feet, it is highly probable that the bursting shells do more damage than the aeroplane's bombs, and it is almost impossible to wing an aeroplane by night.
>
> Over the lines the pilot probably meets more search-lights, dodges them, and gradually descends. Below him he sees the aerodromes of the surrounding squadrons lighted up for landing purposes. Should he be in doubt as to which is his own he fires a certain combination of signal lights and is answered from below. He then lands, hands his machine over to the mechanics, and turns in.

Daylight-bombing requires more careful organization, for, instead of bombarding a countryside to shake the nerves of sleeping troops, day-bombing is carried out to destroy certain specific targets. Railroads, store- and ammunition-dumps, and hangars are the favorites, and a daytime expedition means a battle with the German air-fleet. Hence the bombing squadron is convoyed, remarks the War Office's article:

> The raiding machines fly in formation and are surrounded by other machines used solely for protective purposes. Generally a raid is carried out by machines from two squadrons, the bomb-carriers belonging to a corps wing and the escorting machines to an army wing.
>
> All the machines meet at a prearranged rendezvous well on our side of the line at a certain time and a given altitude. There they maneuver into their correct formation. A Flight Commander leads the raid and his machine is distinguished by streamers tied to it.
>
> When he sees that all the machines are in their correct positions he fires a signal

There is danger in tender gums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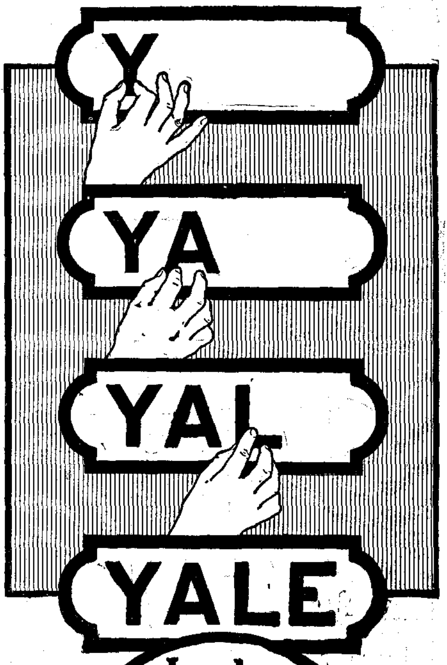

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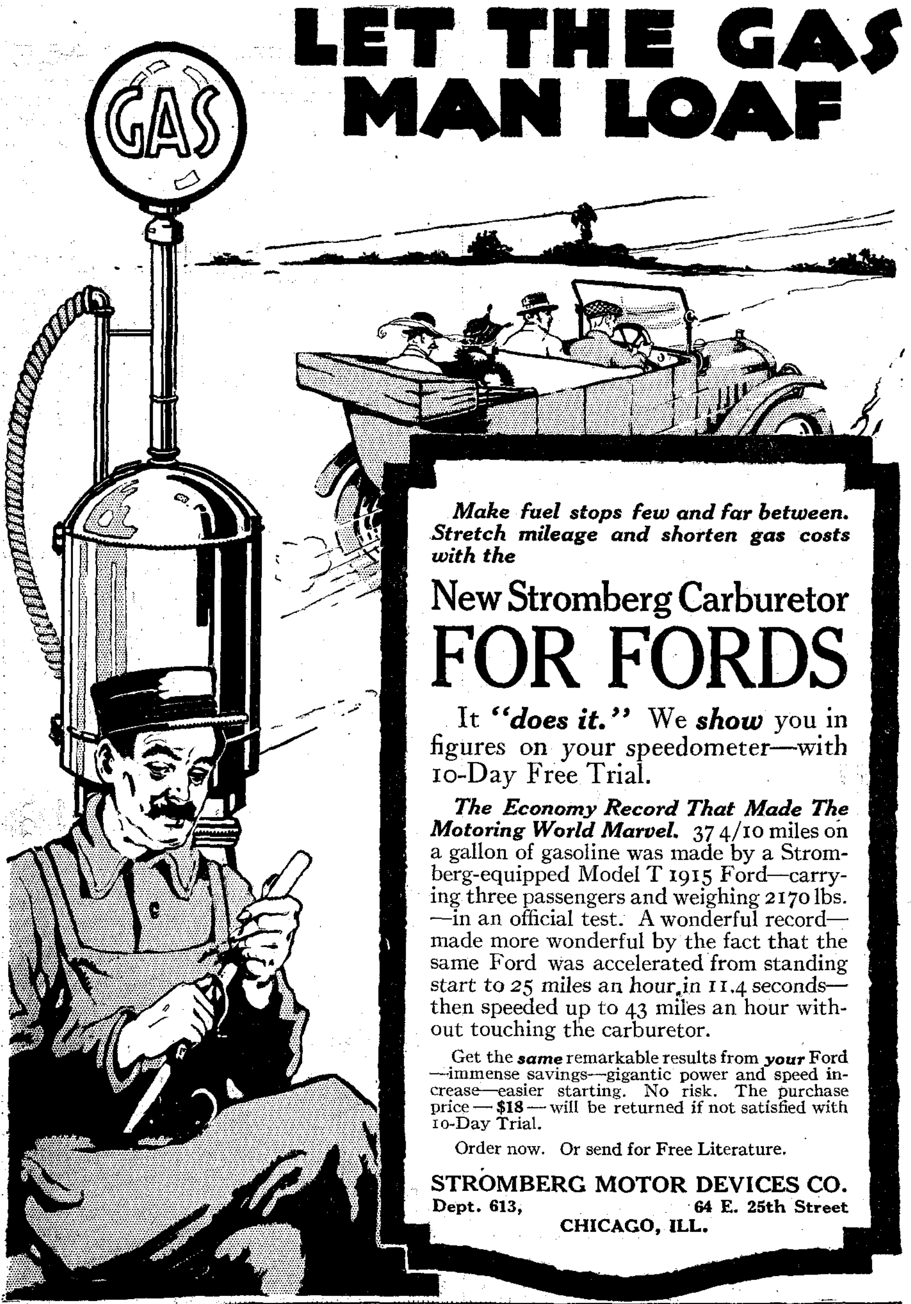

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THE LITERARY DIGEST, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, NEW YORK CITY

light and the whole body move off to their objective. Needless to say, such a cloud of aeroplanes presents a tempting target to "Archie," and shells burst all around the machines. As, however, Fritz nearly always seems to fire into the brown with the hope of bagging any of the machines, casualties rarely result and the formation is not disturbed.

Once over the target the fighters scatter and patrol the neighborhood while the bombers discharge their missiles on the objective. Usually, unless anti-aircraft fire is very heavy, they descend a few thousand feet to make surer of the target, and when their work is completed rise again to the level of the escort.

Results can usually be fairly judged by day. An ammunition-dump quickly shows if it is hit, and stores soon burst into flame. Railway-stations or junctions show clearly damage to buildings or overturned trucks, but the damage to the track itself is hard to estimate. Aerodromes may be bombed for the purpose of destroying enemy machines in their hangars or merely in order to spoil the landing by blowing holes all over the place. It is with great delight that a pilot remarks in his report that a hostile machine, surrounded by mechanics, was about to ascend, but that instead he had descended to within a few hundred feet and obtained a direct hit, with the result that the enemy machine, including the surrounding men, "seemed to be severely damaged."

One officer on a bomb-raid saw his chance in this way, descended to 400 feet under intense rifle-fire, successfully bombed the enemy machine, which was just emerging from its hangar, and then tried to make off. Unfortunately, at this moment his engine petered out, possibly on account of the enemy's fire, and he had to descend.

By skilful planing he managed to descend about three-quarters of a mile away, in full view of the enemy. Instead of giving up the ghost and at once firing his machine, this officer jumped out and, utterly unperturbed by the German fire or by the Huns making across country to take him prisoner, commenced to inspect the engine. Luckily, he found the cause of the trouble at once, put it right—it was only a trifling mishap—adjusted the controls, and swung the propeller.

The engine started, he jumped in with the nearest Hun only a hundred yards off, and, opening the throttle, raced over the ground and into the air pursued by a futile fusillade of bullets. His engine held out and he safely regained his aerodrome, after having been reported missing by his comrades. For this escapade he received the Military Cross—a well-earned reward.

The fun begins when all the bombs have been dropt and the squadron starts for home. On the way over the attack has been so swift that the Germans have been able to make no effective resistance, but while the bombs fell their fighting planes got into the air, and now they attack to cut off the bombing squadron from the British lines. An aerial battle promptly ensues, declares *The Sun:*

It is a favorite *Boche* maneuver to detail some of his slow machines to entice our fighters away from the main body and, when this has been accomplished, to attack the remainder with *Fokkers*, which dive from aloft on to the bombing-machines. This trick is now well known and the fighters rarely leave their charges until the latter are in comparative safety.

Sometimes a Hun of more sporting character than his brothers will wait alone for the returning convoy, hiding himself thousands of feet up in the clouds until he sees his moment. Then singling out a machine he will dive at it, pouring out a stream of bullets as he falls. Sometimes he achieves his object and a British machine falls to earth, but whatever the result the Hun does not alter his tactics. He dives clean through the whole block of machines down many thousands of feet, only flattening out when close to the ground.

The whole affair is so swift—just one lightning dive—that long before a fighter can reach the Hun the latter is away, thousands of feet below, and heading for home and safety. Every *Fokker* pilot knows that once his surprize dive is over he has no chance against another machine —the build of the *Fokker* only allows this one method of attack—and he does not stop to argue about it. His offensive dive becomes a defensive one—that is the sole difference.

Sometimes a large squadron of German machines, composed of various types of aeroplanes, intercepts a returning formation. If it attacks a grand aerial battle ensues. The British fighting machines spread out in a screen to allow the bombing-machines a chance of escape and then attack the Huns as they arrive. In one place one British aeroplane will be defending itself from two or three German machines; close by two or three of our busses will be occupied in sending a Hun to his death; elsewhere more equal combats rage, and the whole sky becomes an aerial battle-field, where machines perform marvelous evolutions, putting the best trick flying of prewar-days very much in the shade. No sooner has a pilot accounted for his foe by killing him, forcing him to descend, or making him think discretion the better part of valor, than he turns to the help of a hard-prest brother, surprizing the enemy by an attack from the rear or otherwise creating a diversion.

A single shot in the petrol-tank proves fatal; loss of pressure ensues, the engine fails, and the pilot is forced to descend. He can usually land safely, but should he be in enemy territory he must fire his machine and prepare for a holiday in Germany. Should he be fortunate enough to plane over our lines little damage is done; the tank can be repaired and the machine made serviceable again. But for the time being he is out of the fight. Sometimes the escaping petrol may ignite and the pilot and observer perish in the flames—the most terrible fate of all.

The aerial battle ends in one of two ways: one side is outmaneuvered, outnumbered, and has lost several machines and flies to safety, or, the more usual ending, both sides exhaust their ammunition, only a limited quantity perforce being carried, and the fight is of necessity broken off. Meanwhile the bombing-machines have probably crossed the line in safety, and their duty is finished. Should they be attacked by a stray machine they are armed and quite capable of guarding themselves against any attack except one in force.

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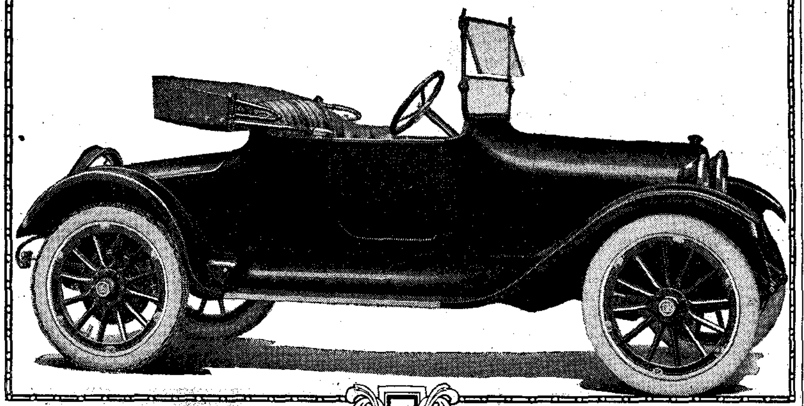

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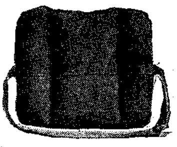

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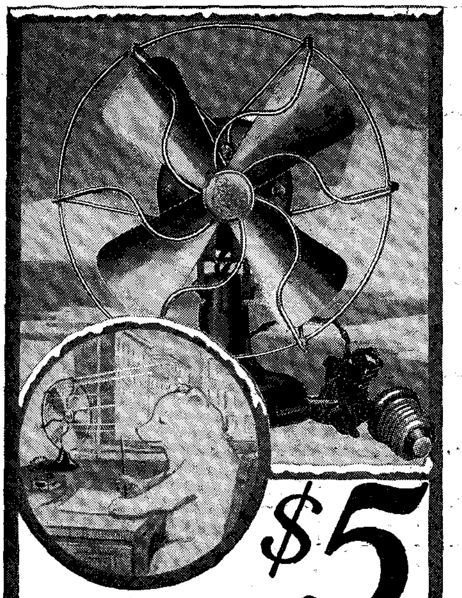

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MACADAMIZING THE ROAD TO KNOWLEDGE

A NEW system of elementary education has been devised by F. L. M., of Plainfield, N. J., which is guaranteed to be painless as Parker. Children love "Mother Goose," and learn short poems quickly and forever. So, maintains this Abélard, let us teach by means of jingles. The drudgery of the three R's is to be relegated to the past, writes the sponsor of the scheme in the New York *Sun:*

In recalling the days of our own childhood, what impression stands out more vividly than that state of chronic misery attending the antiquated method of forcible feeding then in vogue for imparting intellectual nourishment to the young? Those tender years preceding adolescence, which should be cherished now as one grand, sweet song of untrammeled joy, were sadly marred by the harsh educational customs of our unenlightened progenitors, customs which in these more progressive times appear in their true light as a barbarous infliction of needless suffering upon our innocent and helpless offspring.

The jingle system has changed all that. Its distinctive feature is the painless ingestion of wisdom in a tremellose emulsion of rhythm and rime, an adaptation to the requirements of intellectual peristalsis so exquisite that the absorption and assimilation of the most recondite knowledge are accomplished without a pang. And as a consequence of that natural serenity characteristic of all perfectly adjusted functions the entire process of education becomes a source of irrepressible joy, bodily vigor, and spiritual exaltation.

Some may doubt whether this optimistic picture is truly limned. For there is one memory which recalls more misery than the Strassburg Goose method of education has ever evoked in our childish breasts. It is the institution of "Friday recitations."

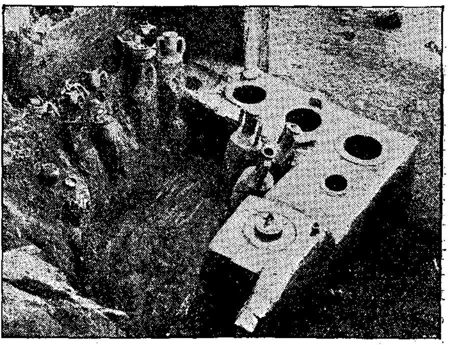
Do you remember the day on which your mother, well meaning, no doubt, encased you in a starched pinafore which made standing uneasy and sitting a torture? Do you remember your throes in learning your "piece" and how your mother, your father, your elder sister, and your teacher each tried to teach you to recite it with "expression"—each, alas, with a different theory of elocution? And how your kid brother snickered when the tears came into your eyes, and you had to kick him, and were scolded for being rough with little brother? And how your suit crackled as you walked on to the platform, faced a sea of waving fans, and lisped—

I wonder if George Washington
When he was six years old . . . . .

And the bow you had to make, and the way your best little girl in the front row tittered, tho the poem wasn't funny?

But let us be just, and allow *The Sun* to continue:

THIS BAR ROOM
is 1838 Years Old



It was recently uncovered in the excavations at Pompeii, with its wine jars, marble counter, glasses, decanters, and utensils for serving hot lunches with drinks in the modern fashion, the money still intact in its cash-box. It forms one of the many startling finds described in the fascinating pages of

The New Archeological Discoveries
by Professor Camden M. Cobern, of Allegheny College
a noted writer and authority on this subject

the remarkable new book that is doing so much to familiarize us with the life and customs of early Christian days. In the same pages is given the romantic story of the discovery, in a little town in Egypt, of a vast number of primitive documents, family papers, love letters, legal records, and official memoranda, part of which have already been deciphered and shed an illuminating light not only on the civilization of that far-off day, but on the very style and grammar of the New Testament writers. In reading these papyri as translated by experts one is instantly struck by the similarity between the life of the early Christians and that of our modern world. Here are some typical examples:

How the Suffragists Won Woman's Rights, B.C. 425

In a new play of Euripides' discovered in Egypt we are treated to a description of how the women of that day, in their advocacy of "women's rights," massacred all the men of a certain island and seized the government, and of what happened afterwards.

Third Century Millionaires Evaded Inheritance Taxes

Capitalists, even in early Christian days, were full of schemes to get the better of the tax-collector and to avoid the payment of just dues to the government. A will of the third century lately brought to light shows how a rich man, by a shrewd legal trick, was able to leave his great inheritance to his heirs free from the customary income tax of five per cent.

The Price of Pork and Beans Under Imperial Rome

From manuscripts of the second century we learn that the Roman laborer, who received about eleven cents a day, had to pay half a day's wage for a pound of pork, and three days' earnings for a bushel of beans, and that in Egypt in the fourth century a peck of wheat rose in price in fifty years from 16 drachmas (about two dollars) to 10,000 drachmas, and that a chicken cost 7,000 drachmas.

Domestics Insisted on "Days Off" in Cleopatra's Time

A papyrus discovered in Alexandria contains a contract between a waitress and her employer, in which she expressly stipulates that she must have one day off each week.

Rhetoric and Shorthand Popular in Apostolic Era

Instructors in eloquence, according to the ancient records, drew good salaries for teaching the youth of the day how to speak in public and for furnishing orators with epigrams to fit their needs, and there were courses in shorthand, covering two years, and for which the pupils paid by instalments, one-third remaining unpaid until the pupil attained a certain degree of proficiency.

Elevators and Hot-Air Heating in Nero's Day

Excavations made in Rome reveal the fact that in the palace of Nero there were three elevators traveling from the top floor to the ground and that the house of the Vestal Virgins was elaborately heated by a system of hot-air pipes.

How Politicians Grafted Under Caesars and Ptolemies

Fraud of all kinds was rampant in official life, we learn from papyri of the second and third centuries, tax-collectors and others farming out part of their duties for large sums to speculators who made fortunes from these transactions.

"Preparedness" a First Century Slogan

A papyrus of the first century recently deciphered contains a political treatise urging that the army be put in a state of preparedness and that it be supported not by sporadic requisitions on the war-office but by regular levies.

Wide Scope of This Unique Work

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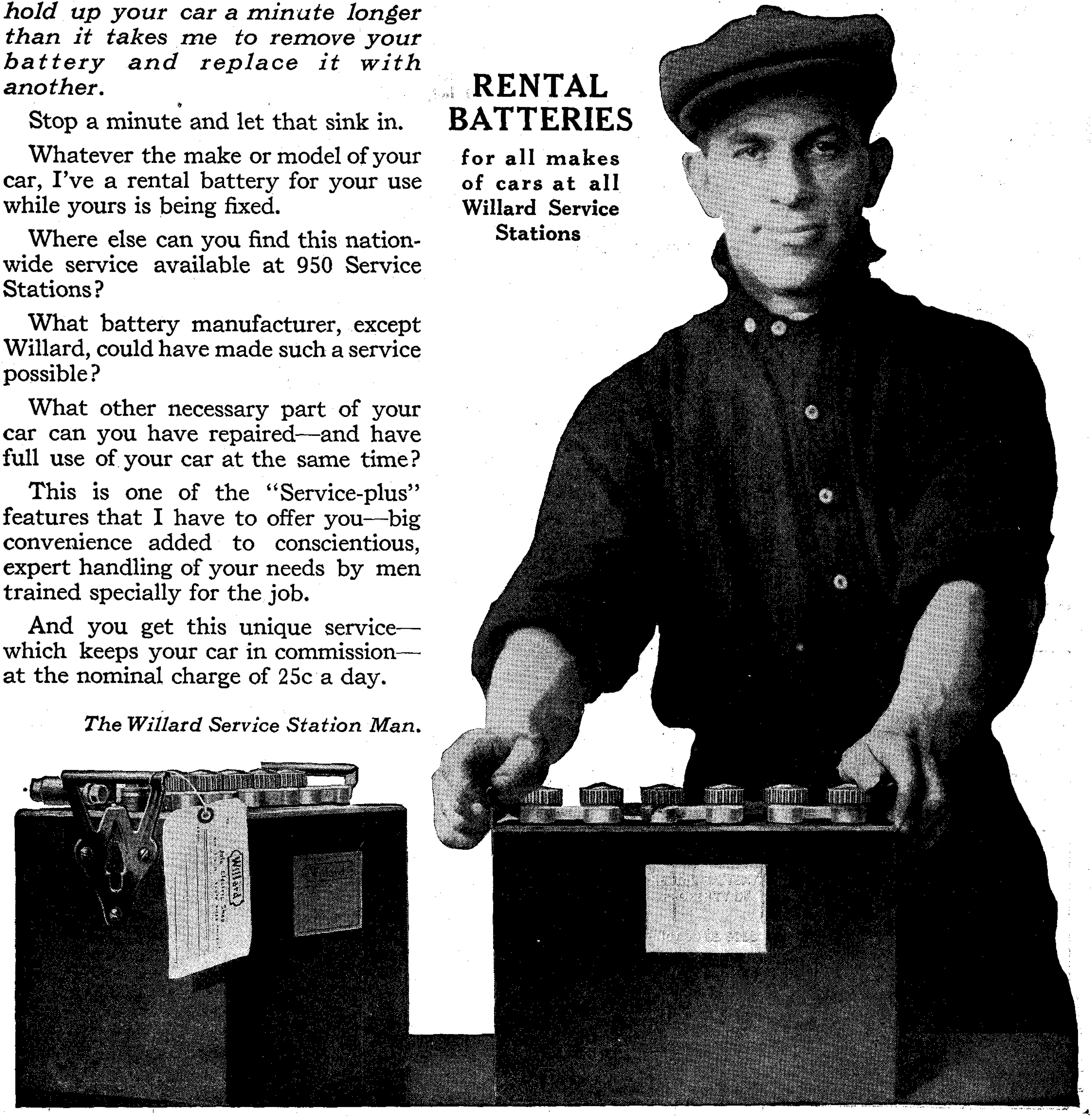

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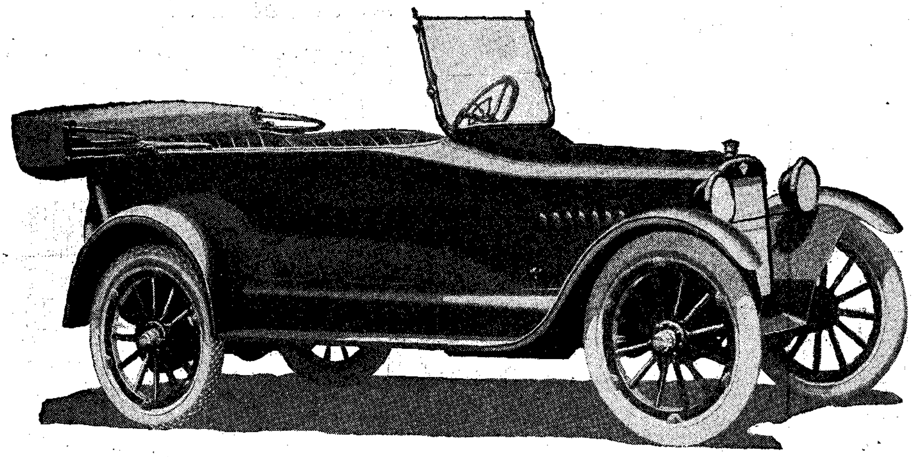

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Beginning at the age of two or three months you may guide the infant's first articulate efforts toward a solid foundation for the whole course of its higher education. Give it at this early stage a sound understanding of evolution by teaching it to coo:

The ze-bra is a horse, you see,
  In spite of all his stripes,
For horses used to strip-ed be;
  They've fad-ed out, by cripes!

The form of expression demanded by the rhythm of the third line of this little jingle will afford an excellent opportunity to improve the child's literary style, so you may teach it next:

I'll nev-er split in-fin-i-tives,
  It is a filth-y deed;
I'll nev-er let them soil my mouth,
  Ex-cept in case of need.

Being thus well grounded in the fundamental principle underlying all modern scientific thought and having gained a broad comprehension of linguistic propriety, the child now may be advanced to more technical instruction. Give it an understanding of the marvelous processes of physiological adaptation and a knowledge of therapeutics by teaching it to prattle:

Phag-o-cy-to-sis goes mer-ri-ly on
  Af-ter ma-la-ri-al chills;
The crit-ters that make 'em you par-a-lyze first
  By dop-ing with qui-nin pills.

By this time the infant will be pretty thoroughly prepared for the ordinary exigencies of life, so you may begin to broaden its culture along more impersonal lines of general humanitarian sympathy. It may be taught, for example, to recognize, with properly restrained admiration, the crude achievements of the race in former times of less encyclopedic wisdom by means of a jingle in appreciation of great inventors:

Eve in-vent-ed lin-ge-rie,
  Ar-chi-me-des the screw,
New-ton sprung the cal-cu-lus,
  Some Ir-ish-man the stew;
Cook in-vent-ed po-lar trips
  With-out a sin-gle qualm,
And Ed-i-son the phon-o-graph,
  Not mean-ing any harm.

Next, to bring the child fully abreast with the latest results of scientific research, so that it may mingle and converse with leading specialists on a footing of intellectual equality, give it Professor Crile's kinetic theory of animal automatism, properly tempered with a saving touch of teleological insight to guard its spiritual development against the peril of crass materialism:

The thy-roid, liv-er, ad-re-nals, and brain,
  De-vot-ed, faith-ful, and true,
Gov-ern the life of the or-gan-ism,
  Make us do all we do;
In sur-gi-cal shock, in trau-ma as well,
  And eke in all dis-ease,
They cut up like sin to keep us in-tact;
  You bet they strive to please.

And finally, lest the child be considered too erudite and not sufficiently well versed in the practical requirements of life in a rude and uncultured world of warring nations, put it wise to the prevailing political, social, and economic conditions somewhat as follows:

Tri-ni-tro-tol-u-ol looks pret-ty tough,
  Wheth-er in bulk or in verse;

But be-lieve me! The man who mis-handles it
rough
Will nev-er require a hearse.

The education of the child being now finished, you may remove with it from Oshkosh to New York, call in the sob sisters, start it upon a distinguished and lucrative career, and let its fame go ringing down the grooves of time to some such stimulating accompaniment as this:

Jingle, jingle, little brain,
Prattle on without a strain;
Never strive with might and main,
Just tintinnabulate again;
Make the public throw a fit
In admiration of your wit
While cerebrating not a bit;
Thus you'll make an awful hit.

THE "FIDDLER'S TRUCE" AT ARRAS

TWENTY miles away the Prussians and the Canadians were struggling in the dust and mud for the battered suburbs of Lens, but the trenches which were enjoying the "Fiddler's Truce" were not marked to be taken by the Staff Officers of either army, and the only sign of war was the growling of the big guns far away. Here, too, Canadian opposed Prussian, but they did not fight until the death of Henry Schulman, killed by a most regrettable accident. He was only a private and not sufficiently famous as a violinist to have his death recorded in the musical journals of the world, but along the trenches his taking off is still being discust as one of the real tragedies of the war.

Late last fall, after the Somme offensive was over, three Canadian regiments arrived on the Arras front and dug themselves into the brown mud to wait until spring made another advance practicable. Two hundred feet away were three Prussian regiments. There was little real fighting. When the routine of trench-life became too monotonous a company would blaze away at the other trenches for a few minutes. At night it was so quiet that conversation in one trench carried over to the other, and there was a good deal of good-natured kidding back and forth. The Canadians were especially pleased by the nightly concerts of the Germans, and applauded heartily the spirited fiddling of one hidden musician. The rest of the story can best be told by Corporal Harry Seaton, in the New York *Evening Mail:*

"One night we held up a piece of white cloth as a sign of truce," he said. "With permission of our colonel I called out and asked the *Boche* if we couldn't have a bit of a concert. It was agreed, and Schulman—that was the fiddler's name—crawled out from his trench. One or two of our Johnnies crawled out, too, just as a sign of good faith.

"Believe me, every one enjoyed the rest of that evening and when things grew quiet next day somebody yelled for the fiddler to strike up a tune. He was a cobbler in Quebec before the war, and two of our Johnnies knew him and his wife and

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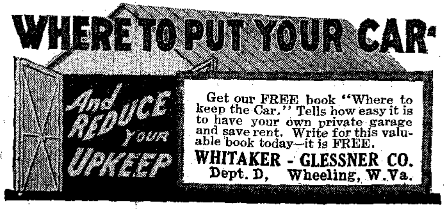

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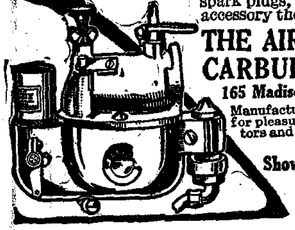


kids. It didn't take much coaxing after that and he came out on the strip of 'No Man's Land' and played every night.

"On the 23d of February we were ordered on to another part of the field and another regiment took our old trenches. Of course, in the hurry of departure nobody thought of Schulman.

"That night he brought his stool out as usual, but, before he could draw bow across the strings, the strangers filled him full of lead. Of course, they didn't know.

"The chaplain told us the story next day and we took up a collection to send back to the family in Berlin. I wonder if they ever got it!"

THE PIONEER SUFFRAGIST

UNLIKE most pioneers, Belva A. Lockwood, who died in Washington on May 19, lived to witness the triumph of the cause to which she devoted much of her life. Woman suffrage a generation ago was little more than the butt of paragraphers, but Mrs. Lockwood lived to see not only women voting, but a woman Congressman in Washington. She was the first woman lawyer to be admitted to practise before the Supreme Court of the United States. Says the New York *Times:*

Mrs. Lockwood has herself told the anecdote of how she became one of the first women in this country to fight for equal rights. A widow at twenty-four years of age, with a child, she was teaching school in her native town, Royalton, N. Y., at a salary of $3 a week. Men teachers, doing the same work, were getting twice as much or more.

"I kicked to the school trustees," she said. "I went to the wife of the Methodist minister. The answer I got opened my eyes and raised my dander. She said, 'I can't help you; you can not help yourself, for it is the way of the world.'"

The then apparent helplessness of woman's cause so aroused Mrs. Lockwood that she fought for more than fifty years against the exclusion of women from rights which men enjoyed. She fortified herself with a collegiate education at Genesee College in the days when higher education was rare among women, and for successive periods was preceptress of seminaries at Lockport, Gainesville, and Oswego, N. Y.

The most striking incident of her career then came, in 1884, with nomination by the Equal Rights party of the Pacific slope as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. The nomination was renewed by the same party meeting in Iowa four years later.

In 1889 she was a delegate of the Universal Peace Union to the International Peace Congress in Paris, and again in 1890 to the congress at London, where she presented papers on arbitration and disarmament. She lectured throughout the country and until her last days maintained her law office in Washington.

Looks Well in Print.—THE LADY—"And you may say we suspect a discharged butler of the robbery."

REPORTER—"When was he discharged?"

THE LADY—"Oh, we never really kept a butler, but I think it sounds quite well."—*Judge.*

SPICE OF LIFE

Chilling.—CLARENCE—"Would you scream if I kissed you?"

CLARA—"Do you flatter yourself that I would be speechless with joy?"—*Puck.*

The Difference.—"Everybody has his faults," said Uncle Eben. "De principal difference in folks is whether dey's sorry for 'em or proud of 'em."—*Washington Star.*

The Real Thing.—"They own a limousine."

"That's nothing. I know people who eat potatoes twice every day."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Deeds, Not Words.—"I always call a spade a spade."

"Well, just now, it's not what you're calling one, but if you're using one that matters."—*New York American.*

Overworked a Good Thing.—"I don't see why you call Perkins stupid. He says a clever thing quite often."

"Exactly! He doesn't seem to realize that it should be said only once."—*Boston Transcript.*

It Happens Every Day.—"Father," said the small boy, "what is an overt act?"

"My son, an overt act is something that either compels you to be so rude as to fight or so polite as to pretend you didn't notice it."—*Washington Star.*

Family Trait.—At the annual prize-day of a certain school, the head boy rose to give his recitation.

"'Friends, Romans, countrymen,'" he vociferated, "'lend me your ears!'"

"There," commented the mother of a defeated pupil, sneeringly, "that's Mrs. Biggs's boy! He wouldn't be his mother's son if he didn't want to borrow something."—*Tit-Bits.*

Too Inquisitive.—They were dancing the one-step. The music was heavenly. The swish of her silken skirts was divine. The fragrance of the roses upon her bosom was really intoxicating.

"Ah," she smiled, sweetly, with an arch look up into his face, "you remind me of one of Whitman's poems."

A sudden dizziness seemed to seize him. It was as if he were floating in a dream. When he had sufficiently gained his breath he spoke:

"Which one?"

"Oh, any one," she replied. "The feet are mixed in all of them."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

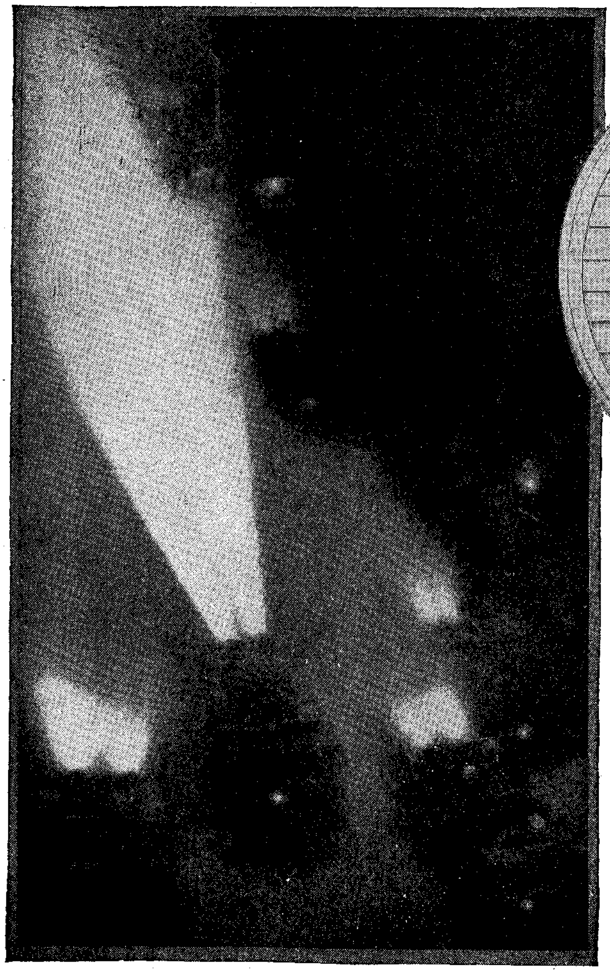
Dad's Excuses Were Poor.—Johnny B——, who has seen eight summers go by, not very long ago developed a fondness for playing hooky from school. After two or three offenses of this kind he was taken to task by his teacher.

"Johnny," she said, "the next time you are absent I want you to bring me an excuse from your father telling me why you were not here."

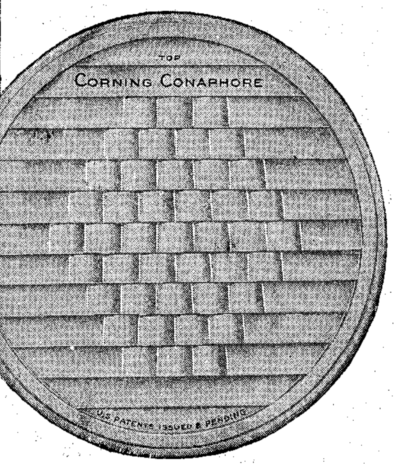
"I don't want to bring an excuse from my father," protested the boy.

"Why not?" asked the teacher, her suspicion plain.

"'Cause father isn't any good at making excuses."—*Topeka State Journal.*



Right Through the Fog
See the car with Conaphores speeding along through the fog at 25 to 30 miles an hour. Cars with ordinary headlights creep along behind a blinding blur.



The Conaphore. Smooth front surface. Easily cleaned. Does not clog with dust or mud.

Pierces Fog and Dust

The Only Automobile Headlight Glass that Does

One foggy night ten cars left the Exmoor Country Club, Chicago. Nine of them—equipped with ordinary headlights—crept nervously along at 10 miles an hour behind a blinding blur.

Only one car could make any speed in the fog. It sped along at 25 miles per hour. Its headlights shot a low, strong, yellowish-tint beam through the fog for several hundred feet. This car sped along this bright path swiftly and safely. It was equipped with Conaphores.

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Noviol Glass is a patented yellowish-tint glass. It was invented and perfected by scientists in the laboratories of the Corning Glass Works. This company is the largest manufacturer of technical glass in the world. It makes practically all the signal glass used on all American railroads.

Noviol Glass absorbs the blue and violet rays that are the chief cause of back-glare. This does not decrease the efficiency of the light, but increases it. Only motorists who have ridden behind Conaphores in a heavy fog can realize what this wonderful feature means.

Wonderful Range in Clear Weather

On foggy nights the Conaphore is the only headlight glass that gives range without back-glare. On clear nights it has a range of 500 feet or more and has absolutely no glare. The light is on the road—where you want it. There is ample side light. Because of the yellowish-tint of the Noviol beam, the bushes, ditches, etc., along the roadside stand out clearly.

In design the Conaphore is scientific, yet simple. It has a smooth outer surface which never gets clogged with dust or mud, and a series of horizontal corrugations on the inner face. These corrugations bend down the light and shoot it out in a long broad beam. All state and city no-glare laws are complied with.

Also Made in Clear Glass

Conaphores are made of clear glass as well as Noviol Glass. Clear glass Conaphores are equally efficient in giving long range and preventing glare, but lack the added advantages possessed by the Noviol Glass of eliminating back-glare and penetrating fog or dust. We strongly recommend the Noviol.

Easy to Install

You will find the Conaphore easy to install. Simply take out the glass now in your headlight and put the Conaphore in its place. Be sure the lamp bulbs are in focus. Sizes are made to fit all cars. In ordering give name, model and year of your car, and diameter of your present headlight glass. All progressive dealers now sell Conaphores. Put a pair on your car today—get real joy out of night motoring.

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3 to 4⅞ ins. incl....	$1.30	3 to 4⅞ ins. incl....	$0.80
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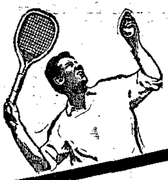

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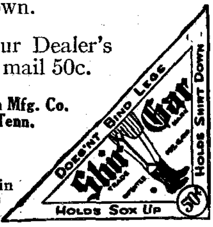
See me in Real Togs next time



The Reply of the Fan.—"What is the 'call of the wild'?"

"'Take him out of the box!'"—*The Lamb.*

A Yellow Peril.—Also, it will be necessary to raise enough in South Carolina to feed about half a million yaller dogs.—*Columbia State.*

Oklahoma Society Item.—Sol Smith's orchestra furnished the music. A notable feature of the grand march was the increased number of dress suits.—*Antler Times-Record.*

Too Literal.—The Junior Sub (conjuring at the men's smoker)—"Now, are you quite sure the haversack's empty?"

His Assistant—"Absolutely, sir. The rabbit wot you put in it's got away, sir."—*London Sketch.*

A Little Hint.—Girl's Father—"But how can you support my daughter? Twenty dollars a week won't pay the rent."

Suitor—"You don't mean to say you'll charge Edith and me rent, do you?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Wouldn't Work Twice.—In a Canadian camp somewhere in England a second George Washington has been found. He, in company with several others, had been granted four days' leave, and, as usual, wired for extension. But no hackneyed excuse was his. In fact, it was so original that it has been framed and now hangs in a prominent spot in the battalion orderly-room. It ran as follows:

"Nobody dead, nobody ill; still going strong, having a good time, and got plenty of money. Please grant extension."

And he got it!—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Many Feel That Way.—Two negroes were caught in a terrific thunder-storm in the South and took refuge in a barn, but before they could enter they were completely drenched.

The thunder crashed and pealed between flashes of lightning and blinding dashes of rain. One of the darkies thought maybe a little strong language would ease his mind, but his companion remonstrated with him.

"Look heah, yo' Charles Richard—yo' quit yo' cussin.' Don't yo' know dat Gawd's got yo' completely in his power jest now?"—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Didn't Think Quick Enough.—Before introducing Lieutenant de Tessan, aid to General Joffre, and Colonel Fabry, the "Blue Devil of France," Chairman Spencer, of the St. Louis entertainment committee, at the M. A. A. breakfast told this anecdote.

"In Washington, Lieutenant de Tessan was approached by a pretty American girl, who said:

"'And did you kill a German soldier?'

"'Yes,' he replied.

"'With what hand did you do it?' she inquired.

"'With this right hand,' he said.

"And then the pretty American girl seized his right hand and kissed it. Colonel Fabry stood near by. He strolled over and said to Lieutenant de Tessan:

"'Heavens, man, why didn't you tell her that you bit him to death.'"—*Kansas City Star.*

CURRENT EVENTS

THE GREAT WAR

AMERICAN OPERATIONS

May 31.—The House defeats the Press Censorship measure by a vote of 184 to 144.

The Senate adopts an amendment to the Government's Food Bill, making the hoarding, storage, or destruction of food or fuel to affect prices a felony.

President Wilson purchases a $10,000 Liberty Loan bond.

A country-wide round-up results in the arrest of 21 persons charged with opposing the operation of the Conscription Law.

Every male citizen of the United States who is liable to service is prohibited by the Department of Justice from crossing the boundaries or taking passage for another country.

Brigadier-General W. A. White and seven other British officers begin a campaign in New York City to enlist some of the estimated 600,000 British subjects in America.

The Senate Committee decides upon a war-tax of two cents a pound on coffee, five cents on tea, half a cent on sugar, and three cents on cocoa, to raise an additional revenue of $75,000,000.

June 1.—The port of New York is closed from 9 until 11 A.M. to permit the Navy Department to change the location of mines and submarine-nets. The secrecy maintained results in a flurry in the stock-market.

The Senate Committee on Finance decides to tax automobile-owners according to the value of cars, from $7.50 to $25 a month. Commercial cars are exempt. The levy is expected to produce $41,000,000 in revenue. The committee remits the 5 per cent. admissions tax on motion-pictures when the charge is 25 cents or less.

Tornadoes in the Southwest take another heavy toll in lives and property in Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Texas, and Kentucky.

The Medical Reserve Corps, acting under instructions from Washington, issues a call for 3,600 men to drive ambulances and make up hospital-crews.

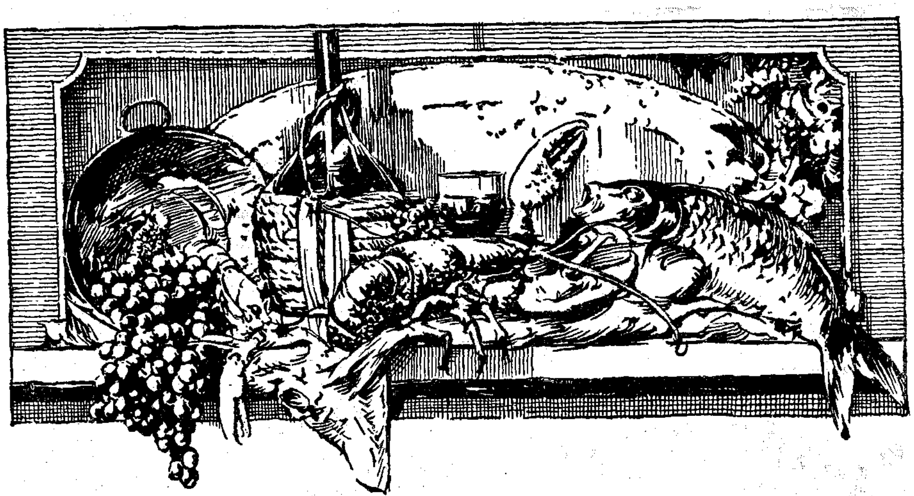
Washington announces that at the end of two months' recruiting half of the Army quota of 183,898 men have enlisted.

Following the revelation of alleged conditions on the hospital-ship *Solace*, Secretary Daniels appoints Dr. Abraham Flexner and Nathan Straus, of New York City, and Dr. W. H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins Hospital, a committee to investigate health conditions in the United States Navy.

Three American sailing ships have been sunk by submarines within the past few days, the British Admiralty announces.

June 2.—Charles Kronenberg, of Jersey City, the first alleged anticonscription plotter in the East to be charged with treasonably obstructing the laws of the United States, is held for giving "aid and comfort to the enemy."

An official report of Captain MacDougal, American naval attaché at London, declares that of forty-five shells fired at a target by the liner *St. Louis* thirteen burst prematurely and none of them that hit the target exploded. Admiral Earle emphatically denies the statement, which is made at the investigation of the gunnery accident on



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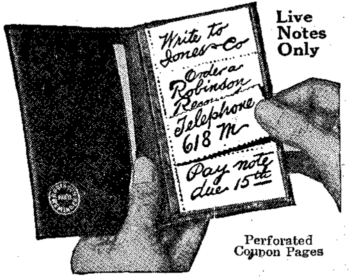

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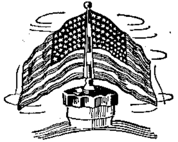

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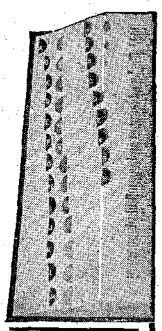
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the *Mongolia* by which two nurses were killed.

The State Department learns that Germans are negotiating for the purchase or control of the island of Margarita off the coast of Venezuela as a naval base, presumably for submarines.

Washington plans to send 125,000 National Guardsmen to France. With General Pershing's expedition of 30,000 regulars and 10,000 engineers soon to sail, it is expected that there will be 200,000 men under the American flag in France before the snow flies.

America's allies and the neutral nations will require 1,000,000,000 bushels of grain in the next twelve months, in addition to what they will be able to raise themselves, according to a statement by Herbert C. Hoover.

The Administration Food Bill, providing for a food-survey and crop stimulation, passes the Senate and goes to conference where the differences between the two Houses will be threshed out.

More than $500,000,000 in subscriptions to the Liberty Loan are announced by New York banks, the news having been withheld so that the announcement might not affect purchases by small investors.

All differences between General Goethals and Chairman Denman, of the Shipping Board, are settled and the work of letting contracts to rush steel ships is begun.

A second series of officers' training-camps will be opened between August 27 and November 26 in eight locations in the South and West.

June 3.—Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, in outlining plans for the relief of suffering on the battle-fields, declares that $100,000,000 will be needed for the work, and appeals to those whose incomes are more than $50,000 a year to contribute half to the cause.

Washington reports the safe arrival of the American Commission headed by Elihu Root at a Russian port.

June 4.—The Senate Finance Committee agrees upon prohibitive taxes on the distillation of whisky and other spirits for beverage purposes as a new feature of the War-Tax Bill.

According to departmental estimates America's declaration of war will entail an obligation of $8,100,000,000 on this country between this time and June 30, 1918.

The State Department asks bankers of the country to watch closely all accounts of alien enemies to see that funds are not transferred to neutral countries.

June 5.—The young men of the country, respond to the call for the selective draft. Incomplete figures place the registration at 10,000,000. The day passes without serious trouble.

June 6.—Lord Northcliffe succeeds Arthur J. Balfour as head of the British War Mission to the United States.

Indications that England is disturbed over the delay here in passing food-regulations lead to a conference in Washington at which President Wilson urges the speeding up of pending legislation.

The fleet of American destroyers complete their first month of active work in connection with the British Fleet. London reports that favorable weather has made comparatively simple their task which so far has consisted largely in convoying incoming and outgoing vessels.

The State Department at Washington receives word of the successful engagement of an armed American merchantman with a German submarine in which sixty shots were exchanged, the running fight lasting for an hour and a half, when the final shot of the steamer apparently sank the undersea enemy.

There is rush of British subjects at the opening of the British recruiting-station in New York City, nearly five hundred applying for enrolment on the first day.

Washington dispatches state that the Navy Department's plan to rush work on war-craft is being delayed by a disagreement between Secretary Daniels and the ship-builders over the overtime employment of labor.

Henry Ford takes $5,000,000 of Liberty Loan bonds, bringing the day's subscriptions up to $30,000,000, the largest day's transaction since the lists were opened.

The civilian commission investigating conditions on the hospital-ship *Solace* reports that the charges rest "on gossip and hearsay," and that the medical personnel in charge of the fleet's naval hospitals are "entitled to the highest praise."

BRITISH AND FRENCH OPERATIONS

May 31.—British losses for May, London reports, were 114,118. Of this number 5,314 were officers. The missing numbered 828 officers and 6,420 men.

Italians, in their advance upon Trieste, find Austrian soldiers chained to the captured machine guns, London dispatches announce.

June 1.—Reports from both the British and German headquarters indicate that an important movement of the Allies is expected on the Belgian front, London announces.

With the approval of the French Cabinet, Premier Ribot announces that the Government refuses to recognize the attempt of extreme Socialists to discuss peace-plans at Stockholm.

June 2.—Italians advance 400 yards on a front of a mile and a quarter in their battle for Trieste, London reports.

June 3.—Fierce fighting rages on the battle-fronts of Arras and Aisne, London reports. A British thrust toward Lens fails while the French repel five fierce onslaughts by the Germans.

June 4.—The British recapture the advanced post near Cherisy taken by the Germans on the previous day.

Italian reserves recapture the ground lost on the slopes of Monte San Marco, London reports.

June 5.—The armed merchantman *Mongolia* engages in her second fight with submarines off the Irish coast, London reports.

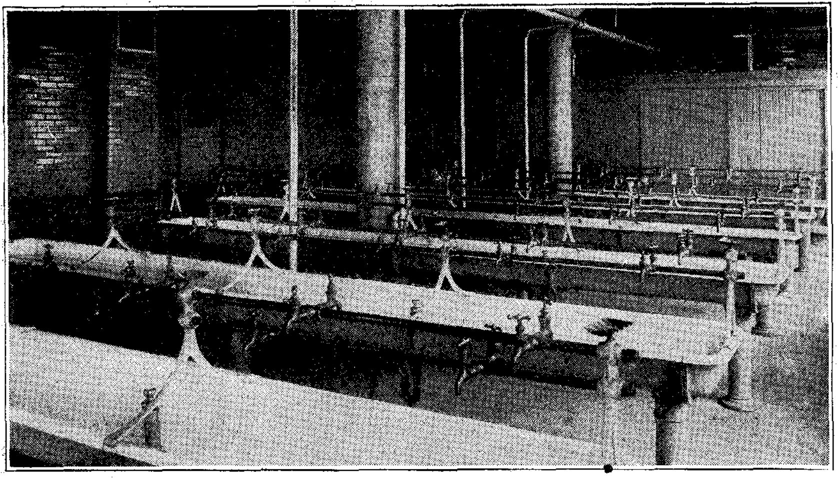
The artillery-duel near Ypres continues unabated. The British advance and the French recapture positions in the Aisne sector.

Italians in counter-attacks on the Austrian forces gain advanced positions between Castagnavizza and Jamiano.

June 6.—The British War Office announces that active operations on the front east of Arras have been resumed and that the British troops have carried about a mile of the German positions on the western slopes of Greenland Hill.

The Italian advance on the Carso is reported checked by Vienna. Prisoners numbering 6,771 are said to have been captured by the Austrians in counter-attacks.

London reports that eight German air-



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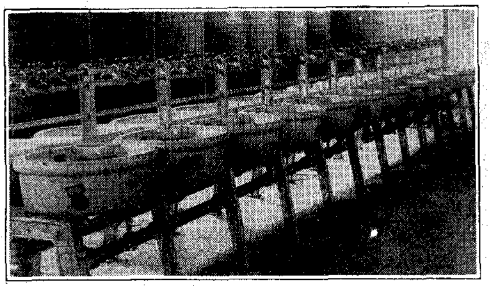

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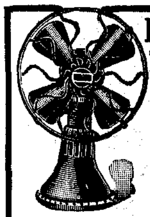

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planes were destroyed, instead of two, as previously stated, in the air-raid on England.

The Admiralty reports that British shipping losses by submarines and mines for the week were fifteen vessels of more and three of less than 1,600 tons and five fishing-vessels. This is the lowest record since the week of March 11. The highest record was during the week of April 22, when the losses totaled fifty-five vessels, forty of which were of more than 1,600 tons. Arrivals during the past week were 2,693 and the sailings 2,642.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

May 31.—Emperor Charles of Austria, at the opening of the Reichsrath, gives a pledge of reform and conciliation toward "all who abandon intention to threaten us."

June 1.—Austria makes violent but unsuccessful attempts to regain ground lost on the Carso Plateau, Rome reports.

June 2.—Reports from Copenhagen state that there is much dissatisfaction among the German people because the "ruthless submarine warfare" has brought the desired peace no nearer.

June 4.—Germans regain the electric power-station southwest of Lens after the Canadians had held the position all day under a fierce artillery-fire.

June 5.—Sixteen German airplanes raid British towns and villages. Two are brought down by British guns.

RUSSIA

May 31.—Maxim Gorky, the Russian author, reveals an attempt by a Bulgarian Minister to inveigle him into clandestine negotiations for a separate peace.

June 1.—Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates vote to assume control of the great fortress of Cronstadt, and announce that hereafter the relations with Petrograd and the rest of Russia will be only through the intermediary of the Petrograd branch of the Delegates.

The first split in the Coalition Cabinet comes with the resignation of Kanovaloff, Minister of Trade and Commerce, owing to a dispute with the Minister of Labor.

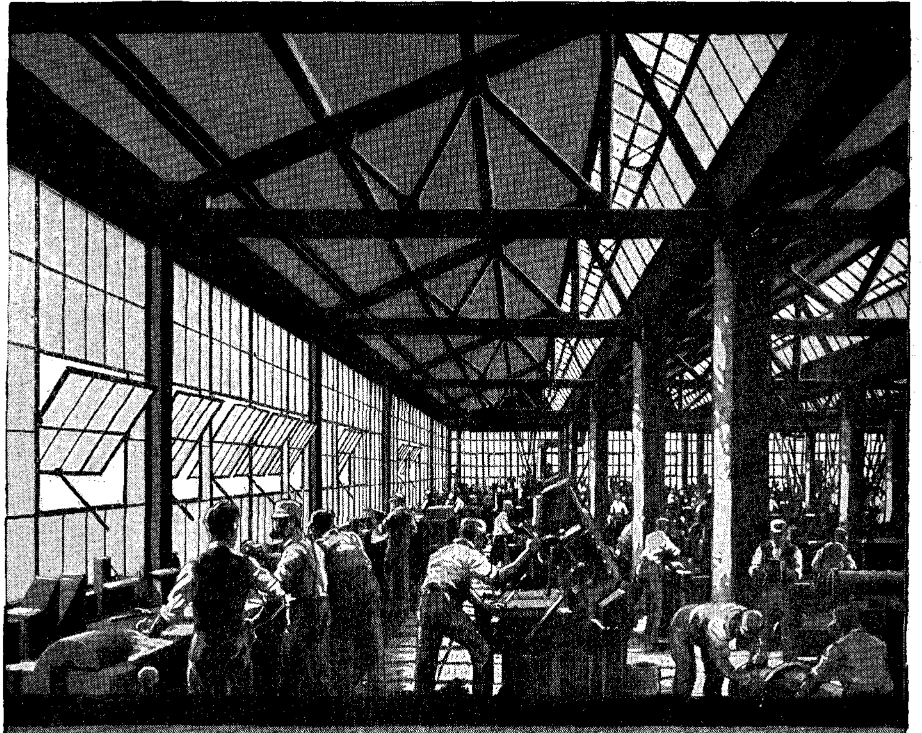
The congress of Officers' Delegates decides upon an immediate advance upon the enemy.

June 2.—Report of the arrest of the Grand Duke Nicholas, former commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, reaches London. Out of the conflicting reports from that country it is concluded that the military conditions are improving, while the civil situation is getting worse.

June 3.—Baron Rosen, former Russian Ambassador to the United States, declares that the only course Russia can now pursue in her chaotic condition is to confer with the Entente Allies to determine a possible basis for peace with the Central Powers.

June 4.—General Alexieff, commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, resigns and General Brusiloff is appointed to succeed him. General Gurko, commander on the Western front, replaces Brusiloff on the Southwestern front.

June 6.—The Cronstadt secessionist administration is fully established and exercising all military, social, and economic functions of an independent government, reports from the new rebel republic state.



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DOMESTIC

June 4.—The executive officers of the Emerson Motors Company are indicted for using the United States mails to defraud. More than a million and a half is said to have been received by the representatives of the company.

June 5.—Eleanor Lane Parker, who was arrested with two Columbia students for anticonscription activities, sues for her degree of B.A.

A message that has reached Dr. Henry F. Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History, from Donald B. MacMillan, head of the Crocker Land Expedition, states that the explorer's food and supplies are insufficient to last longer than August 1 as neither of the relief-ships sent to his aid succeeded in reaching him.

June 6.—President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, at a gathering of the alumni, warns students and faculty that any one who shows that he is not with the Government in the prosecution of the war will be summarily dismissed.

Tornadoes in Kansas and Missouri kill 24 and injure 150, reports from Kansas City state.

FOREIGN

June 3.—A provisional government is formed in China, Shanghai reports. Hsu Shih-Chang is appointed Dictator. Eleven provinces are in revolt and President Li Yuang-hung is virtually a prisoner in Peking.

June 4.—Canada faces a political war-crisis in the opposition that has developed to compulsory army service.

Recognized.—An old farmer couldn't really believe that people who were miles apart were able to converse over a telephone-wire. One day his wife went to a distant friend who had a telephone in her house. During the afternoon the farmer sought shelter from a thunder-storm in the house of a neighbor, who also possest a telephone and who persuaded the farmer to call up his wife as a little surprize.

Following instructions, the farmer put the receiver to his ear and, after the usual preliminaries, shouted:

"Halloa, Jane!"

Just then a flash of lightning struck the wire and he fell to the floor under the force of the shock.

Rising to his feet and shaking his head wisely, he said:

"It's wonderful! That was Jane right enough."—*Chicago News.*

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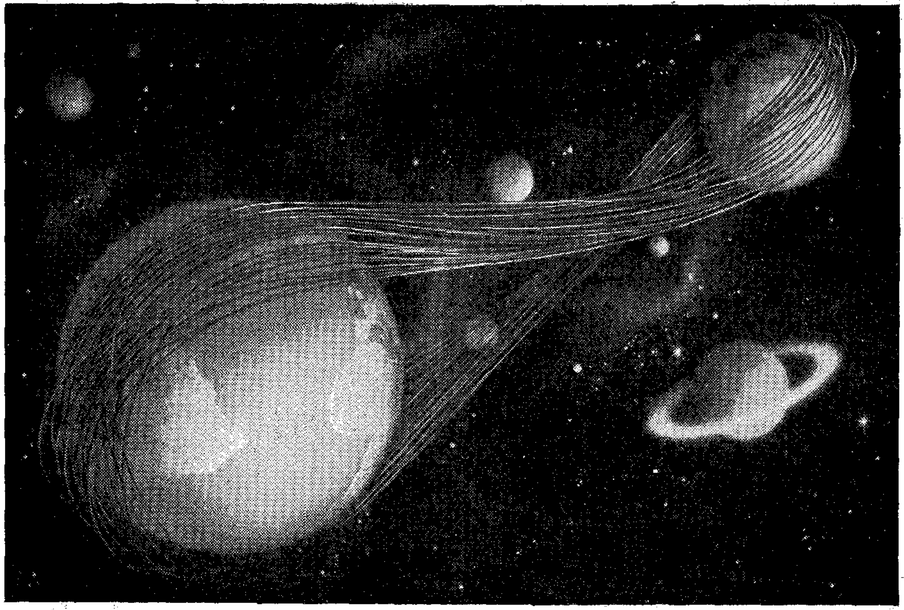

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The Bell System has about twice as much telephone wire as all Europe.

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The Bell System fills the telephone needs of the American people with a thoroughness and a spirit of public service which are without parallel the world over.

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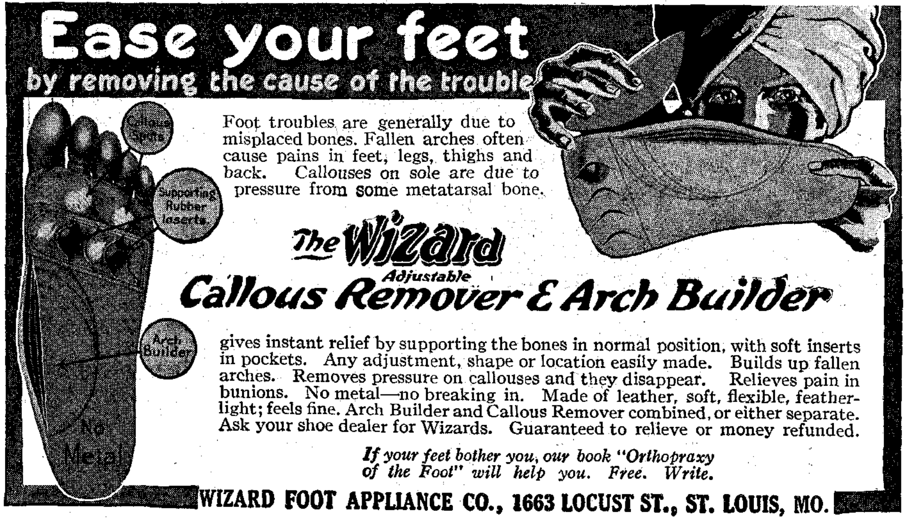
One Policy One System Universal Service



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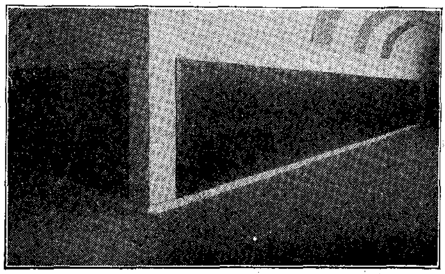
Steel Lockers



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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

AS TO WHAT FIVE BILLION DOLLARS MEAN

An attempt was recently made in the New York *Times Annalist* by C. E. Mitchell, president of the National City Company, of New York, to present to the reader's eye some clear notion of what our big war-loan of five billion dollars really means. That sum is the amount in long-term bonds that Congress has authorized, exclusive of two billion dollars of Treasury certificates, the two sums making seven billion dollars in all. Of the five billion in bonds authorized, two billion will now be issued to such individuals as have made subscriptions to this Liberty Loan by June 15. Few can thoroughly understand what billions are. No one ever saw such a sum of money, nor anything representing any such sum. "No industry," says Mr. Mitchell, "no great public development, nothing that man has ever viewed with his eyes, represents as great a sum as five billion dollars." However, by drawing a comparison between five billion dollars and those national accumulations in America that have always been regarded as so vast as to be beyond comprehension one can perhaps gain some vague understanding of that huge sum.

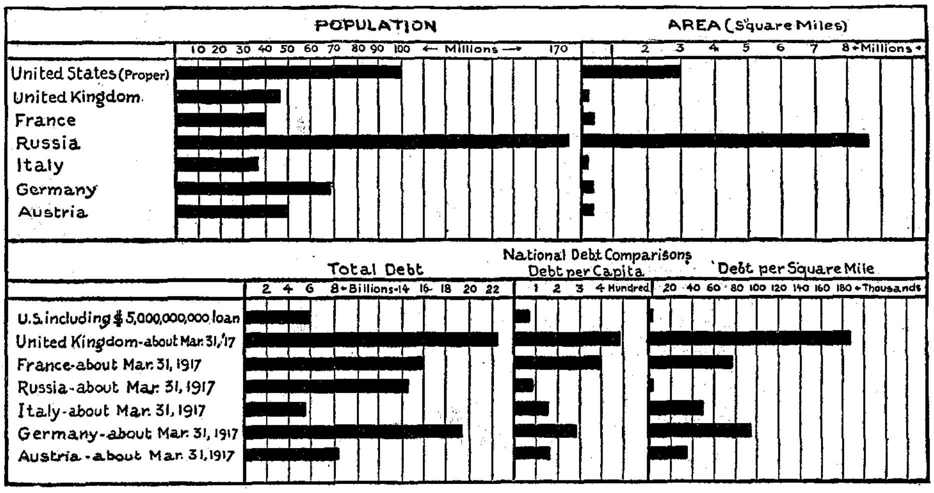
Mr. Mitchell, besides interesting comments on the subject, presents a series of charts, as here reproduced, from which some adequate notion of the relation of five billion dollars to our total wealth, total population, etc., can be derived.

When we say that five billion dollars approximate the deposits now held in American savings-banks, or that it is nearly ten times the debt of all the States in the Union, the statements will, to a degree, clarify one's mind and give some appreciation of the vastness of the sum. At the same time, Mr. Mitchell found one way by which the sum could be shown to be small; that was by a comparison with the accumulated debts of other nations, and especially by viewing such debts in the light of the breadth of territory and the enormous population of our country as compared with foreign countries. When it is realized that, excluding Russia with its vast resources, our population is far more than double that of any of the Allied countries, that our area is from ten to fifteen times the area of such countries, that our national wealth is estimated at more than one hundred billion dollars in excess of that of the greatest of the countries involved in the war, and that our wealth per capita exceeds that of any civilized nation, our national debt, even after five billion dollars have been added to it, will seem small.

An increase of five billion dollars means only $50 per capita, while increases since the beginning of the war in Great Britain have amounted to $414 per capita, in France to $239 per capita, in Russia $57 per capita, in Germany to $203 per capita, in Austria to $113 per capita, and in Italy to $73 per capita. Our total debt after such increase compared with the total per capita debts of other countries means less than $60 in the United States, as against $487.50 in the United Kingdom, $399 in France, $83.40 in Russia, $281.20 in Germany, $164.70 in Austria, and $152.50 in Italy. Thus we have a long way to go in the creation of debt before we place ourselves in the class of other nations at war. This is best shown in the chart. Viewed from this angle, the flotation of an issue of five billion dollars of bonds seems a simple task. As to how it can and will be raised, Mr. Mitchell says:

"How is such a sum to be raised? When one considers that the money in circulation is but slightly in excess of five billion dollars and that the total gold stock in the United States is but three-fifths of the sum to be obtained, it at once becomes apparent that the operation must be essentially one of exchange of credits. Realization of the fact that individual deposits in the banks of the United States are nearly five times the sum required, would, on its face, seem to simplify the credit operation, and here, indeed, is the true basis for the operation, even tho one must bear in mind that by far the larger part of these deposits is already invested by the banks of deposit in securities for which no market can be found beyond the confines of our own borders. Let us view the credit operation in its full simplicity, always appreciating the fact that such simplicity can never be attained, but that the cycle is that which, by the development of our machinery, we shall always be striving for.

"An individual, may we call him Smith,



Courtesy of the National City Company.

CHART SHOWING THE RELATIVE SIZE OF OUR NATIONAL DEBT AFTER THE ISSUE OF THE $5,000,000,000 LIBERTY WAR-LOAN.

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BATTERIES MADE BY THIS COMPANY ARE USED:

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—one that will put new power dependability into the starting and lighting of your automobile.

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has in a certain town a bank-deposit of $1,000. Smith usually thinks of that deposit as being represented by cash in his bank. As a matter of fact, however, the bank holds against this deposit but $100 to $200 of cash, the balance being invested by the bank in income-producing bonds or interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness. Smith determines to purchase a $1,000 Government bond, or, in other words, to loan his credit to the United States Government. By purchase of this bond—assuming that the Government immediately redeposits Smith's check in the bank of issue, the result is merely a transfer of the credit of Smith on the books of the bank to the credit of the United States Government, with no passage of cash. With such credit to its account, the Government purchases material and labor, thus gradually transferring its credit on the books to the credit of, say, a half-dozen manufacturers and fifty laborers, to the end that, assuming that such manufacturers and laborers carry their accounts within the same bank, there need be no more than a temporary disturbance of cash.

"Now, through the operation of taxation, the Government gradually takes away from its population, including Smith, the six manufacturers, and the fifty laborers, the credit which they have had upon the books of the bank, building up for itself upon such books a credit which, in the course of time, must equal the original borrowing from Smith, and at such time, by payment of the Government bond, the credit will be forthwith transferred again on the books of such bank to the original lender, Smith.

"This, then, is the credit operation in its greatest simplicity—a simplicity which obviously can never be fully attained, but which, indeed, can be so far approximated as to establish a practical solution. Such a cycle of credit, however, would provide for but one issue of securities, while it would seem to be clear that in times such as these there must be additional loans by the Government in more or less rapid succession.

"The success of repetition of such loans is possible then only as those to whom the credit passes on the books of the bank, those whom in our illustration we have designated as six manufacturers and fifty laborers, are willing upon call of their Government to transfer, in turn, such credits back to the Government by the purchase of bonds, thus enabling the Government to utilize such credit in the purchase of supplies and labor, passing on the credit in due course to the same or other manufacturers and laborers, who will again be willing to transfer such credits to the Government in a third and fourth operation.

"In actual practise our easy and simple cycle breaks in many places. Credits do not remain in the same bank, with the result that many disturbances and readjustments of the credit structure must occur. There will be constant leakages, due to the fact that some of those to whom the credit will pass will refuse to invest in Government bonds, and others will invest only a part of their credit. To just the extent that such credits are withheld the investment fund is impaired and the cycle is broken. Theoretically, we have an inexhaustible fund which in practise we lose the recurrent use of by the amount that refuses to flow back into investment.

"It has been pointed out that a large portion of the individual deposits in banks of the United States is already invested by them in bonds and interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness. Eliminating hoarded wealth, the mobile wealth of the nation is already similarly invested. How then, it may be asked, can there safely be a further investment in this country of so large a sum as five billion dollars? The practical answer is that there can be no such immediate investment except as the initial operation comes from the unemployed deposits of the banks and the ability of the banks to create credits.

"It is the current earnings that must be looked to for subscriptions to new Government financing. This new capital, always accruing from savings and profits, must flow into the Government Treasury and supply the Government needs. Such current earnings are, of course, not available in the full amount needed at the moment by the Government, and these must to a large degree be anticipated by the use of bank-credit, subject to all disturbances and risks which attend unusual resort to credit. Our industrial concerns, our banks, and all institutions of the country must view with liberality the request for credit extension to those with whom they are in touch and who are minded to mortgage their current savings and those in the near future by borrowing thereon for the purpose of subscribing to Government loans.

"To what extent must we look to providing loans on current savings? The present net potential savings of the United States amount to approximately five billion dollars per annum—an amount approximately equal to the Government loan now authorized. Not only, however, must this Government loan be taken care of, but necessary building must continue, industry must not be allowed to stagnate, and railroad construction must keep pace with the country's requirements in time of war.

"The average income of the American family represented by consumable commodities, made available in the form of food, clothing, housing, and luxuries, approximates $1,800 per annum, out of which our 22,000,000 families are each saving approximately $250 per annum. To make our strength as fully effective in this war as elsewhere in the world, we must prepare to put at the disposal of our Government three times the normal family savings, which means that every family must prepare to invest one-third of its current income in Government bonds. The following table shows what European countries have accomplished in this regard:

	Normal Family Income	*Average Annual Family Inv'tment in War-loans*
England	$1,368	$699
France	1,000	358
Russia	373	139
Germany	970	420
Austria-Hungary	715	233

"Thus it is obvious that if we are to keep pace with the record that has been set for us by the other countries involved in the war every family must not only buy war-bonds, but the country at large must produce more, live on less, and make available for our country's use a constantly increasing surplus of those materials and that man-power which is so essential to the effective carrying out of the task upon which we have engaged."

Mr. Mitchell pointed out how, in consequence of our entry into the war, conditions with us have radically changed. For two and a half years the country was reaping great commercial benefits from the warring foreign nations. The mobile wealth of patient savers in Great Britain and France, that had been accumulated through several decades, and which was represented in large part by securities and gold, was commandeered and made to flow in large quantity to America, the only free market then open to it, there to be used in payment for supplies sold at enormous profits. As a result, our industries prospered, our wage-earners, fully employed, saw higher and higher wages returning to them, our standard of living rose, and profligate waste increased commensurately. All these conditions have rapidly changed since April 4, 1917, when we declared that a

How the Hudson Super-Six Proved Itself a Life Car

The gruelling tests in which Hudson won many worth-while records, were not made to prove a race-car.

The Hudson is a home car—a family car—for modest speeds, for average men, on ordinary roads.

Yet it holds the stock chassis speed records. In its 1819-mile run in 24 hours, a stock Super-Six chassis broke every 24-hour record held by any traveling machine. The 7-passenger Super-Six twice won the transcontinental record—San Francisco to New York and return in a 7,000-mile trip. And less spectacular, though just as convincing, is the performance made in every locality under every imaginable condition.

Such supreme tests, because of their violence, often crowd fifty miles in one. That's why men compare cars in this way. That is why it is necessary for every manufacturer, if he is to know the limits of his car's endurance, to make similarly abnormal tests.

What we are proving is endurance. We can't well run a car for years. We cannot drive it, say 150,000 miles. It would take too long.

So we make these short tests under fearful strain, to know at once which car has most endurance.

The Super-Six, in those ways, proved itself supreme. And all because of a patented motor, which minimizes friction.

A Hudson Super-Six Special, built to meet the special conditions, demonstrated power and endurance, in making the best time to the "Top of the World" in the Pike's Peak Hill Climb. Twenty cars, all specials, contested.

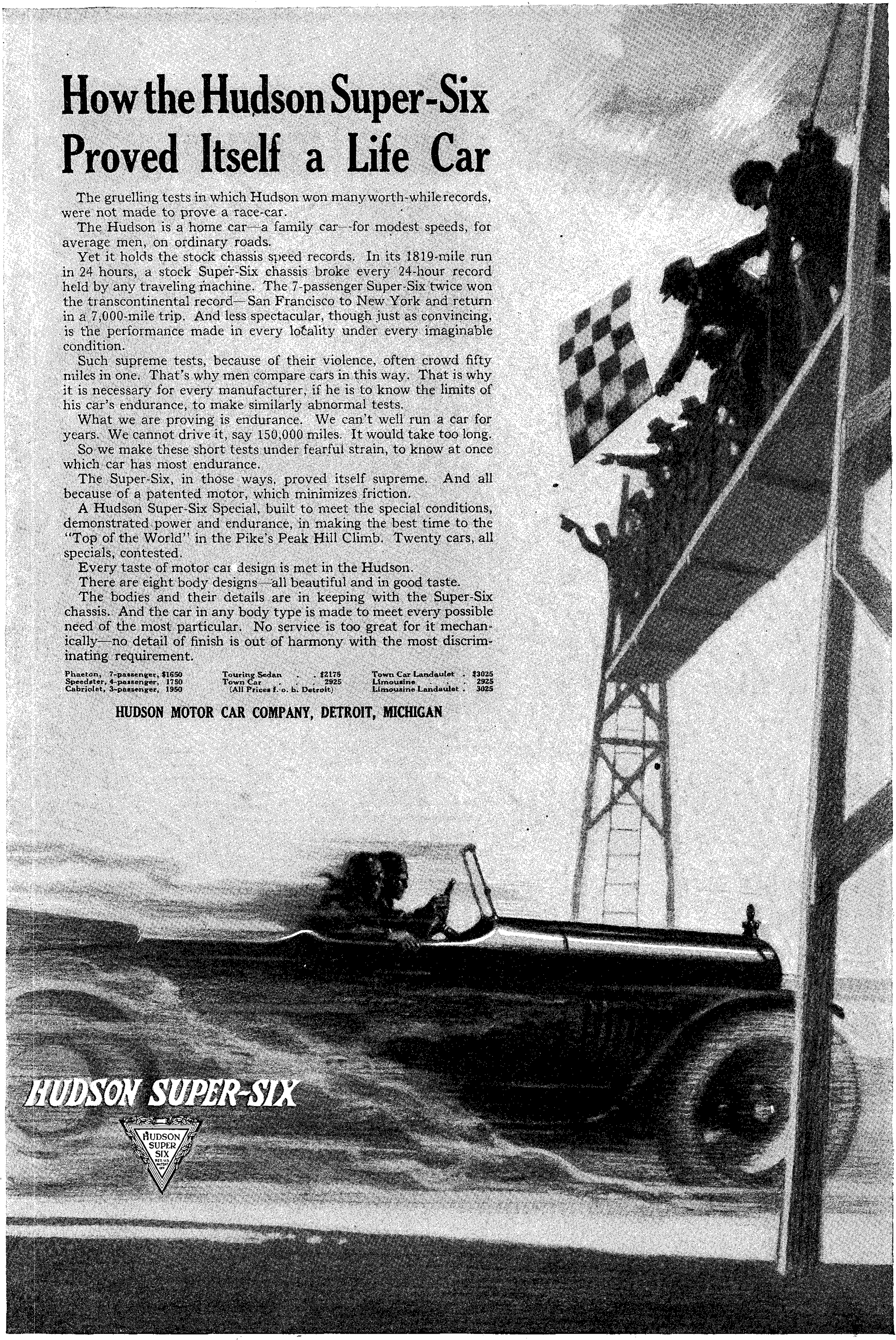
Every taste of motor car design is met in the Hudson.

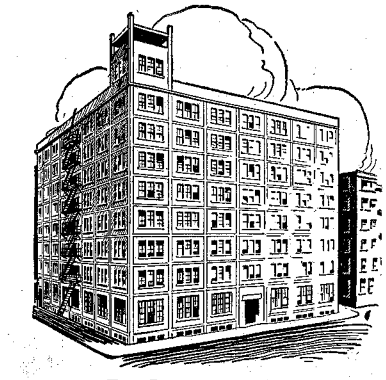
There are eight body designs—all beautiful and in good taste.

The bodies and their details are in keeping with the Super-Six chassis. And the car in any body type is made to meet every possible need of the most particular. No service is too great for it mechanically—no detail of finish is out of harmony with the most discriminating requirement.

Phaeton, 7-passenger,	$1650	Touring Sedan	$2175	Town Car Landaulet	$3025
Speedster, 4-passenger,	1750	Town Car	2925	Limousine	2925
Cabriolet, 3-passenger,	1950	(All Prices f. o. b. Detroit)		Limousine Landaulet	3025

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN





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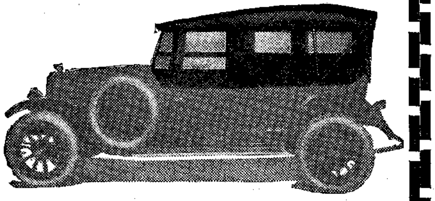

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Collins-System Curtains are the original always-ready curtains. They removed the automobile curtain from the jig-saw puzzle class, and have saved time, temper and clothes for over a million motorists.

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Collins-System Curtains are regular equipment on the quality cars in every price-class. Each section is always just where you want it when you want it.

Whatever car you buy, insist on Collins-System Curtains. You'll get them if you're firm—and you'll thank us every time it rains.

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"state of war" existed with Germany. At war ourselves, we are now rushing food and equipment to our allies, receiving as our only compensation a promise to pay. The best blood of our country is "going forth from the market, the factory, and the field, to take up arms for the defense of our freedom and our country's honor; preparations are being hastened to put a great army into the field, and departments of supply at Washington are laying burdens of heretofore unknown magnitude upon the country's producers." Thus, from the position of being a nation of commercial beneficiaries, America finds herself in a place where she must take her own turn in paying the war-bills.

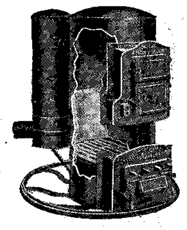
Some striking figures to show in detail what our national wealth consists of, what our foreign trade is, as what are our area, population, wealth per capita, and income, were presented recently in a table compiled by the Mechanics and Metals National Bank:

Area, square miles	3,026,700
Population	104,000,000
National wealth	$250,000,000,000
National wealth, per capita	$2,404.00
National income	$40,000,000,000
National income, per capita	$384.00
National savings, 1916	$5,000,000,000
National savings, 1916, per capita	$48.00
National debt, July 1, 1917	$3,000,000,000
National debt, July 1, 1917, per capita	$28.80
Money in circulation	$4,750,000,000
Money in circulation, per capita	$45.60
Gold money in the country	$2,750,000,000
Gold money in country, per capita	$26.44
Bank-clearings, 1916	$261,000,000,000
Bank-loans, June 30, 1916	$17,903,000,000
Bank-deposits June 30, 1916	$26,935,000,000
New incorporations, 1916	$3,500,000,000
Iron output, 1916, tons	39,430,000
Copper output, 1916, pounds	2,400,000,000
Coal output, 1916, short tons	600,000,000
Petroleum production, 1916, gallons	290,000,000
Wheat output, 1916, bushels	640,000,000
Corn output, 1916, bushels	2,580,000,000
Oats output, 1916, bushels	1,250,000,000
Cotton output, 1916, bales	11,500,000
Agricultural products, 1916, value	$7,640,000,000
Agricultural products, per capita	$73.46
Foreign trade, 1916:	
Exports	$5,480,000,000
Imports	$2,390,000,000
Total foreign trade	$7,870,000,000
Excess exports	$3,090,000,000
Total foreign trade, per capita	$75.67

BRITISH INCOME TAXES AND OUR OWN

Bradstreet's recently summarized a Wall Street circular in which the terms and amounts involved in the income-tax laws of the United Kingdom were set forth and contrasted with the rates in this country on incomes of varying amounts as they would be imposed if the bill submitted by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives becomes a law. Attention was called in the circular to the fact that in Great Britain incomes of somewhat smaller amount than the $1,000 for single people, which is the minimum in the law proposed for the United States, are subject to this form of taxation, the British tax applying to those whose incomes exceed £130 (or about $650). Britons whose incomes do not exceed that amount are exempt, and those with an income of over £130 and not exceeding £400 (or about $2,000) have an absolute exemption of £120 (or $600). Those with incomes of £400 to £600 ($2,000 to $3,000) are allowed an exemption of £100 ($500), while on incomes exceeding £600 the income tax is collectible on the entire amount. Since the war began the British income tax has nearly quadrupled, while the rates for 1916-17 have been materially increased from those exacted in the preceding year. The tabulation presented in the circular gives the amount and rate which various

Big Saving in Fuel Bills is the immediate and invariable result of installing a



FRONT RANK Steel Furnace

in your home; because the longer fire travel of the FRONT RANK Steel Furnace extracts more heat value from the fuel before passing the gases and soot to the flue.

The FRONT RANK Steel Furnace is so simply and scientifically built that it is "fool-proof." It stays in order, is easily cleaned and has no direct draft to warp and buckle.

Good bye! We're going home FRONT RANK is too hot for us.

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FRONT RANK Steel Furnace burns any kind of fuel, and by means of its ample Water Pan moistens the heated air just right.

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Protect your Ford against theft with a Safeguard Lock. *Does* what all others *claim* to do—positively makes your car impossible to drive. Renders steering wheels *helpless*. No hammer can smash it. Price $5.00 includes new pinion post. Money back guarantee certificate with each lock. Try a Safeguard 30 days at our risk. Write today—tomorrow your car may be gone.

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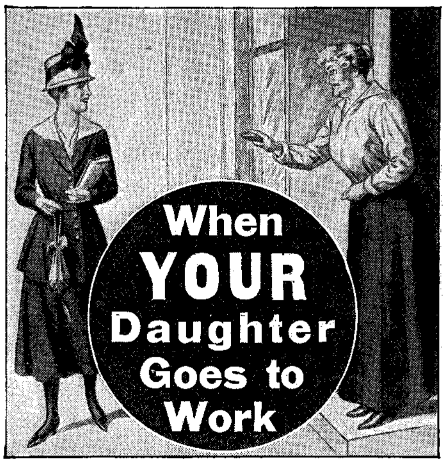

You can do much and we can do more to help her into an occupation that will be pleasant, refined and profitable, and that offers her a bright future. Get her started right! Help her to qualify for a

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Funk & Wagnalls Company, Dept. 22, New York City

selected British incomes are to pay for the present fiscal year, as follows:

Income	*Amount*	*Per Cent. of Income*
£131	£1 13s. 9d.	1.2
301	25 17 6	8.6
401	46 7 10	11.5
501	68 18 3	13.7
601	88 18 3	14.7
701	113 18 3	16.2
1,001	187 13 9	18.4
5,000	1,250 0 0	28.0
10,000	2,500 0 0	32.7
50,000	12,500 0 0	40.5
100,000	25,000 0 0	41.5

The circular then presented the following table to show the amount and rate of the proposed tax on American incomes of various amounts and the present British tax on the same sums:

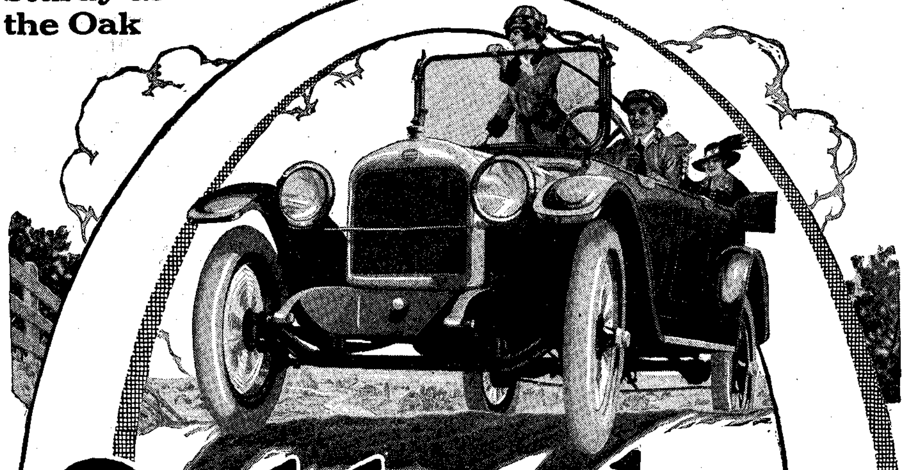
	— American Tax —		*— British Tax —*	
Income	*Amount*	*Per Cent.*	*Amount*	*Per Cent.*
$3,000	$20	.66	$441	14.7
4,000	50	1.25	648	16.2
5,000	90	1.80	920	18.4
10,000	440	4.40	2,330	23.3
20,000	1,340	6.70	5,380	26.9
40,000	3,340	8.35	12,400	31.0
60,000	5,740	9.56	19,420	32.7
80,000	8,540	10.67	26,160	32.7
100,000	11,940	11.94	37,600	37.6
150,000	22,940	15.29	58,800	39.2
200,000	36,440	18.22	80,000	40.0
250,000	54,106	21.64	101,250	40.5
300,000	71,773	23.92	121,500	40.5
500,000	142,440	28.48	207,500	41.5
1,000,000	319,106	31.91	415,000	41.5
1,500,000	529,106	35.27	622,500	41.5

Amendments proposed in the Ways and Means Bill would materially increase the tax rate on large incomes, and, of course, it is not yet possible to foretell what the rate will be when the war-revenue bill is perfected and passed. On small incomes the proposed American tax is decidedly light as compared with that collected by Great Britain on incomes of the same size. *Bradstreet's* noted that it was not until incomes of the largest amount were reached that the sum and rate which our Treasury proposes to collect even approximated to the figures of the British tax schedule. On American incomes of as much as $100,000 the rate will be only 12 per cent., against nearly 38 per cent. under the English law. The present increased rates imposed on incomes in the United Kingdom are expected to yield about $1,000,000,000, a sum much larger than has been expected.

Interesting facts are also brought out as to the English excess-profits tax, which is expected to yield this year about $700,000,000. The provision is that the profits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations which exceed prewar-profits by more than £200 per annum must pay a war-tax of 60 per cent. on such excess. The prewar standard in such cases is based on the average profits of two or three years immediately preceding the war. Under these provisions, an English company which normally earned $50,000 per annum before the war and now showed earnings of $350,000 per annum would pay 60 per cent. on $300,000, or $180,000, as the excess-profits tax.

BARGAINS IN HIGH-GRADE BONDS

Some of the bargains that are to be had in the bond market were pointed out recently in *The Financial World*. Among high-grade issues are many at "an attractive price level," quotations for some of them being at the lowest point for the year. For some time past prices "have been readjusting themselves to the value of money." In this downward movement many issues of standard rating "have reached a point that emphasizes them as bargains." It has been some time since yields were as large as they were in May. While there may be some further readjustment in



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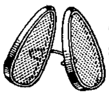

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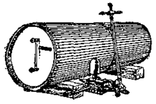

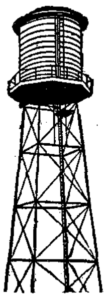

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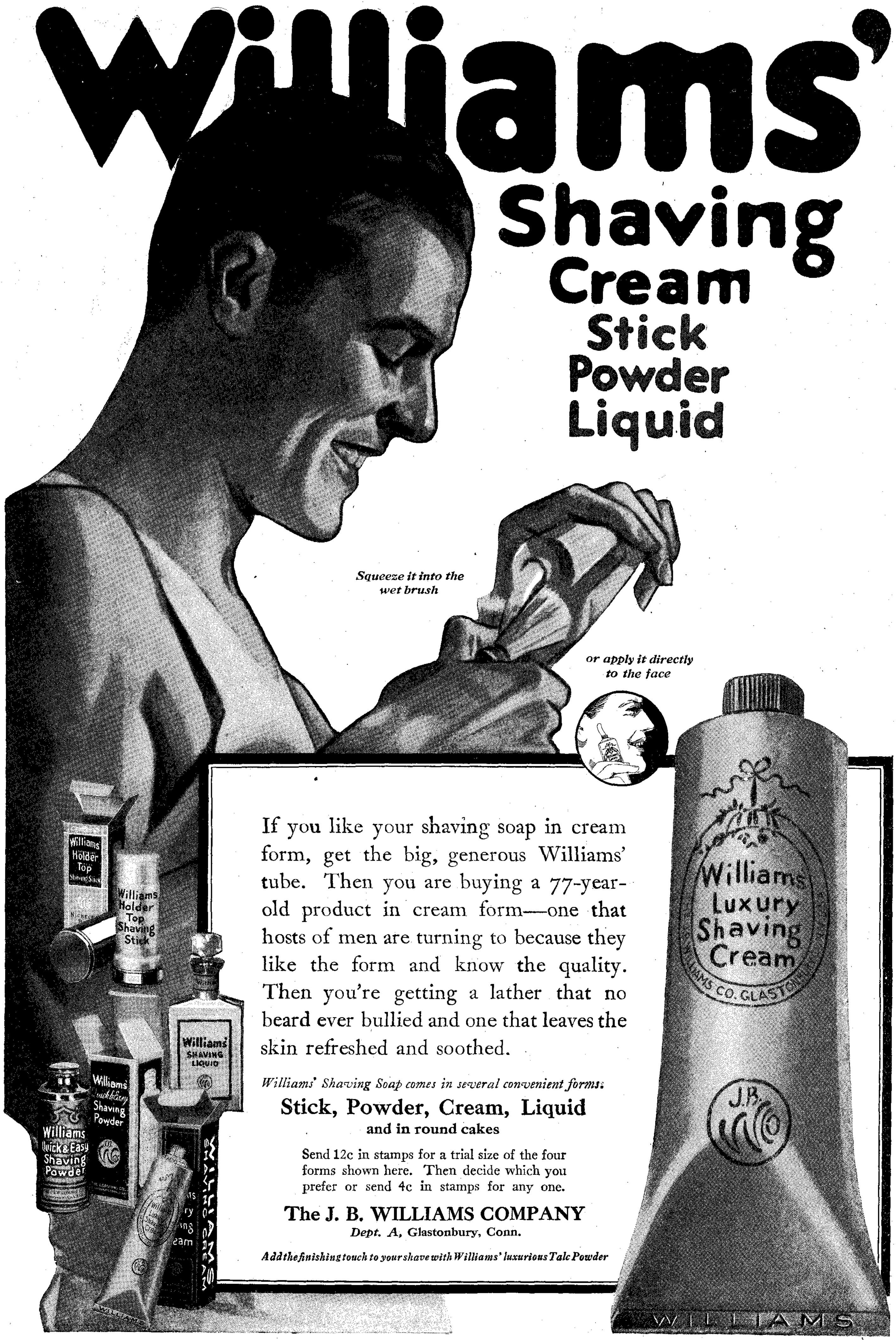
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particular issues, *The Financial World* believed that a real opportunity for purchasing attractive investment bonds existed. In that belief it prepared a list from which its readers might make selections. The list included railroad, industrial, and public-utility bonds of companies which were showing earnings amply sufficient to cover fixt charges. The table showed approximate price and yield, the high of 1916, the decline from that figure, and the high price at which the bonds named have sold since 1906. Those available for investment by savings-banks and trustees in New York State were designated by an asterisk:

RAILROADS

Name	*Approximate Price & Yield %*		1916 *High*	*Decline*	*High Since 1906*
Adams Exp. col. tr. 4s	77	5.60	86½	9½	104⅝
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	80¼	5.00	88½	8¼	97⅜
A., T. & S. F. tr. s. l. 4s	87	4.65	92	5	97
*B. & O. 4s, 1948	87½	4.85	92¾	5¼	105½
*B. & O. conv. 4½s	89	5.50	98⅝	3⅝	98¾
C. & O. gen. 4½s	85	5.32	93¾	8¾	109
*C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	89¾	4.55	94⅜	4⅝	103¼
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	95⅞	5.15	99⅜	3¼	101⅞
*C., M. & St. P. conv. 4½s	92	5.28	103¾	11¾	107
*C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	85½	5.20	96¼	10¾	96¼
*C. & N. W. gen. 4s	90	4.45	95½	5½	99½
Fla. East Coast 4½s	93	4.90	95¼	2¼	98½
*Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	94½	4.80	108	13½	108
*Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	88½	5.37	94⅛	5⅝	94⅛
Lake Shore 4s	91	4.55	96	5	96⅝
Leh. Val. con. 4½s	96⅞	4.65	101¼	4⅜	101½
Lex. & East. 1st 5s	99¼	5.05	103	3¾	103¾
*L., C. & Lex. 4½s	98	4.70	102½	4½	107¾
*L. & N. unified 4s	91½	4.60	97	5½	104¼
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	84	5.87	90½	6½	93½
*N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	80⅛	5.55	96⅞	16¾	96⅞
*Norfolk & West. con. 4s	92	4.35	96	4	102⅞
Norfolk & West. div. 4s	86	4.95	92¼	6¼	99½
North. Pac. p. l. 4s	89¼	4.50	94⅞	5⅝	106¼
Ore. R. R. & Nav. con. 4s	88	4.75	94	6	102
Ore.-Wash. 1st & ref. 4s	88	4.62	88	....	93¼
*Penna. gen. 4½s	96⅞	5.25	103	6⅛	103
Reading gen. 4s	92	4.37	96⅛	4⅛	102⅝
So. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s	99¼	5.40	102	2¾	108½
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	97½	5.10	103½	6	119⅛
*Union Pac. 1st 4s	95	4.30	99¾	4¾	106¾
*Union Pac. ref. 4s	88¼	4.55	92	3¾	100
West Shore 4s	87	4.60	93	6	109
Wis. Cent. 4s	84½	4.98	88½	4	96

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*Legal for New York savings-banks.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s	88½	5.30	93	4½	96
Cal. Gas & El. 5s	96	5.35	100	4	100
Cumb. Tel. & Tel. 5s	95	5.40	101¼	6¼	101½
Det. Ed. c. t. 5s	100	5.00	104⅞	4⅞	104⅞
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100	5.00	102	2	108½
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. ref. 5s	192½	5.25	94	1½	95½
Montana Power 5s	95⅛	5.35	100⅛	5	100⅛
N. Y. G., El., H. & P. 5s	99	5.08	105⅝	6⅝	109¾
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	94¾	4.90	99⅞	5⅛	101
Pac. Gas & El. 5s	87⅜	5.95	93⅞	6½	94
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	98¼	5.15	102	3¾	102
Pub. Serv. of N. J. 5s	87½	5.70	93⅞	6⅜	96¼
So. Bell Tel. 5s	97⅞	5.07	102	4⅛	102
Tri-C. Ry. & Lt. 5s	98	5.37	101	3	101
Un. El. Lt. & P. 1st 5s	100	5.00	100	....	102
Utah Pow. & Lt. 5s	90	5.75	96¼	6¼	96¼
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	98	5.15	102⅛	4⅛	109¾

INDUSTRIALS

Am. Ag. Chem. conv. 5s	99½	5.07	104⅛	4⅝	103½
Am. Cot. Oil 5s	94⅛	5.60	97¾	3⅛	98
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	99¾	5.03	103⅛	3⅜	103⅛
Bush Term. cons. 5s	88	5.75	93	5	103½
Cent. Leather 5s	99¾	5.05	103½	3¾	103½
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	93	5.50	98½	5½	105
Cons. Coal of Md. 5s	91½	5.58	94½	3	97
Corn Prod. ref. 5s	96½	5.30	99½	3	99½
Gen. El. deb. 5s	100	5.00	108⅝	8⅝	108⅝
Ill. Steel 4½s	88½	5.37	94⅛	5⅝	94⅛
Lack. Steel 5s	96¼	5.25	109	12¾	109
Liggett & Myers 5s	98½	5.10	103½	4¾	103¼
National Tube 5s	100	5.00	102⅝	2⅝	102⅝

As will be seen, there are three groups of issues which yield from 4.30 to 5.95 per cent., with the range in the railroads from 4.30 to 5.87 per cent., in the public utilities from 4.90 to 5.95 per cent., and in the industrials from 5.00 to 5.75 per cent. None of the bonds were at the time selling at over par, and in frequent instances were "quoted at a sufficient discount to warrant a material upward move in their prices under more favorable conditions, in addition to their present relatively high yield." *The Financial World* did not intend its list as a complete one of attractive investment bonds now available for investors, since "there are many others, particularly of public-utility companies, selling on equally attractive income yields."

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND

Received from May 23 to June 5, inclusive

$1,500.80—University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

$611.18—People of Windber, Pa., and vicinity: $104.98 teachers and pupils of Windber Public Schools; $25.00 each, Lochrie Coal Co., B. L. Simpson; $24.00, Hawkins Lodge No. 454, Knights of Pythias; $15.00 each, Citizens National Bank, M. C. Benedict and mother; $12.00 each, John A. Hartman, Jr., Windber Chapter No. 143, Order Eastern Star; $378.20, total subscriptions less than $12.00 each.

$600.12—Citizens of Billings, Mont., through Mrs. Lou W. Chapple: Citizens of Ballantine, $25.65: Hardin Women's Club, $38.00; Citizens of Hardin, $37.25; Hardin Public Schools, $2.42; Stoddard Reading Club, $100.00; Northern Hotel, $80.00; J. M. Sawyer, $50.00; Great Western Sugar Co., $50.00; Security Bridge Co., $25.00; C. B. Blair, $30.00; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Johnston, $30.00; Mr. and Mrs. John Yates, $26.00; Russell Miller Co., $25.00; Hart Albin Co., $25.00; Progressive Sunday School, $25.00; B. S. Langworthy, $25.00; Eastern Montana Power Co., $15.00; Employees American Bank & Trust Co., $20.00; Van De Veegaile Bros., $20.00; Dr. Frank Bell, $14.00; Capt. and Mrs. Matheson, $13.00. Contributions of $12.00 each: J. J. Larimer, Misses Larimer, Mrs. Wm. Walters, Mrs. W. E. Waldron, W. E. Waldron, H. M. Allen, Leo Daly, Geo. Shea, Gus Thompson, J. B. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. R. Goss, Dr. and Mrs. James Chapple, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Covert, Mrs. Lou Chapple, Mrs. E. B. Ryan, Mrs. H. J. Thompson, Mrs. H. L. Nash, Mrs. B. S. Langworthy, Mrs. Jean Decker, R. J. Thornton, E. A. Howell, T. J. McDonough, Tom Ronan, O. J. Thomas, Mrs. David Roe, employees Connelly's Garage, *Mrs. Helen Gregory, W. H. McCormick, Dr. Morrison,* Mrs. Morrison, Jean and Jim, Dr. Barrett, Billings Gas Co., Fred P. Rixon, F. C. Cline, R. J. Thornton. Lesser amounts making a total aggregating $2,400.12.

$479.58—Village of Hinsdale, Ill.

$313.64—The People of Thomasville, Ga.

$300.00 Each—Wisconsin Belgian American Club, Green Bay, Wis.; Belgian Relief Committee, Urbana, Ill.

$226.50—Port Arthur Reading Club, Port Arthur, Tex.

$225.49—Asheville (N. C.) Belgian Baby Fund: Orange St. School, $46.71; Asheville High School, $84.50; Park Ave. School, $21.70; subscriptions less than $12.00 each, $72.58.

$181.00—Employees, Publishers Printing Co., N. Y. City.

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Contributions of less than $12.00 each—$478.92.

Previously reported—$554,880.69.

Reported this week—$8,175.96.

Grand total—$563,056.65.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. C. W.," Oakland, Cal.—"I have in my possession a long and detailed history of 'Old Glory,' written by the owner of the veritable relic of that name, which I have been privileged to see and handle, altho I have never been in either Salem or Nashville in my life. The only and original 'Old Glory' was, a few years ago and probably now is, in the little cattle town of Wells, in Elko County, Nevada, where resided and perhaps still reside, Capt. Charles Roland, an officer of the Union Army in the Civil War, and his wife, who was the daughter of Capt. William (not Stephen) Driver, the heroic old seaman who gave 'Old Glory' its name, and who preserved it through the vicissitudes of the war somewhat as told in your correspondent's account. But after the war, it remained in his own possession until, on the occasion of his daughter's marriage to Capt. Roland, and while she was sitting in the carriage which was to bear her away from his home forever, the old sailor, in an excess of emotion, placed his second-best treasure in her hands, and bade them farewell together.

"This is what I have heard from the lips of Capt. Driver's daughter while 'Old Glory' was spread out between us, being in its own aspect, intrinsic proof of its age and origin.

"Not to stir up any controversy with the Essex Historical Society, nor other protagonists of the flag which is masquerading in the Salem Museum as the real 'Old Glory,' I would suggest that if its texture be examined, it will be found to be of cotton, the material used for flags at about the time of the Civil War, especially for those designed for patriotic decoration or display, whereas the Roland flag is made of regular wool bunting, such as naval and old-time merchant vessels used *exclusively*. It is unmistakably a marine flag, and its weave and hand-workmanship are such as to prove its great age, and the hard usage to which it has been subjected.

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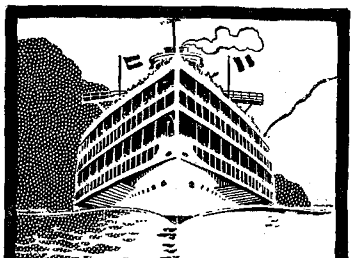

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several years, and do not know whether he be still surviving; but if he be still in the land of the living, I am confident that 'Old Glory' will be found still in his possession, and its story to be obtained at first hand from the very best possible authority concerning it."

"C. W.," Uniontown, Pa.—"(1) Kindly inform me whether there exists a rule like this: The final consonant of verbs of two or more syllables and *not* accented on the last syllable shall be doubled in forming the participles. (2) Please supply the proper possessive pronoun in the following: 'Will either of you boys lend me (*your, his*) knife?'"

(1) Yes, the rule is that verbs of two or more syllables and not accented on the last syllable do not double the final consonant in forming the participles; as *benefit, benefited.* (2) The correct wording is, "Will either of you boys lend me *his* knife?"

"M. B.," Chicago, Ill.—"Kindly settle the following dispute: Our class is in a disagreement as to the use of the words 'quite frequently.' The argument against the use of these words is that 'frequently' means 'often,' and by using 'quite' we do not emphasize the meaning."

The expression "quite frequently" is an Anglicism supported by analogy. Herschel in his "Essays" (p. 342: 1848) used "quite suddenly." "Quite often" is a familiar English idiom, which, according to the late Sir James A. H. Murray, means "*positively* often." In the United States "quite," when qualifying some condition, as "warm," "ill," etc., is considered colloquial English, yet it has the support of such men as Shakespeare, Milton, etc. Witness "Hamlet," act iii, sc. 1:

Ophelia: "O, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!
The courtier's, soldier's, scholar's eye, tongue,
sword:
The expectancy and rose of the fair state,
The glass of fashion, and the mold of form,
The observ'd of all observers, *quite, quite down!*"

and Milton's "Paradise Regained," bk. iv, l. 317:

"One *regardless quite*
Of mortal things."

"A. A. B.," Bristol, Tenn.—"(1) When and where did Nietzsche die? (2) What is the principal work by George Bernard Shaw?"

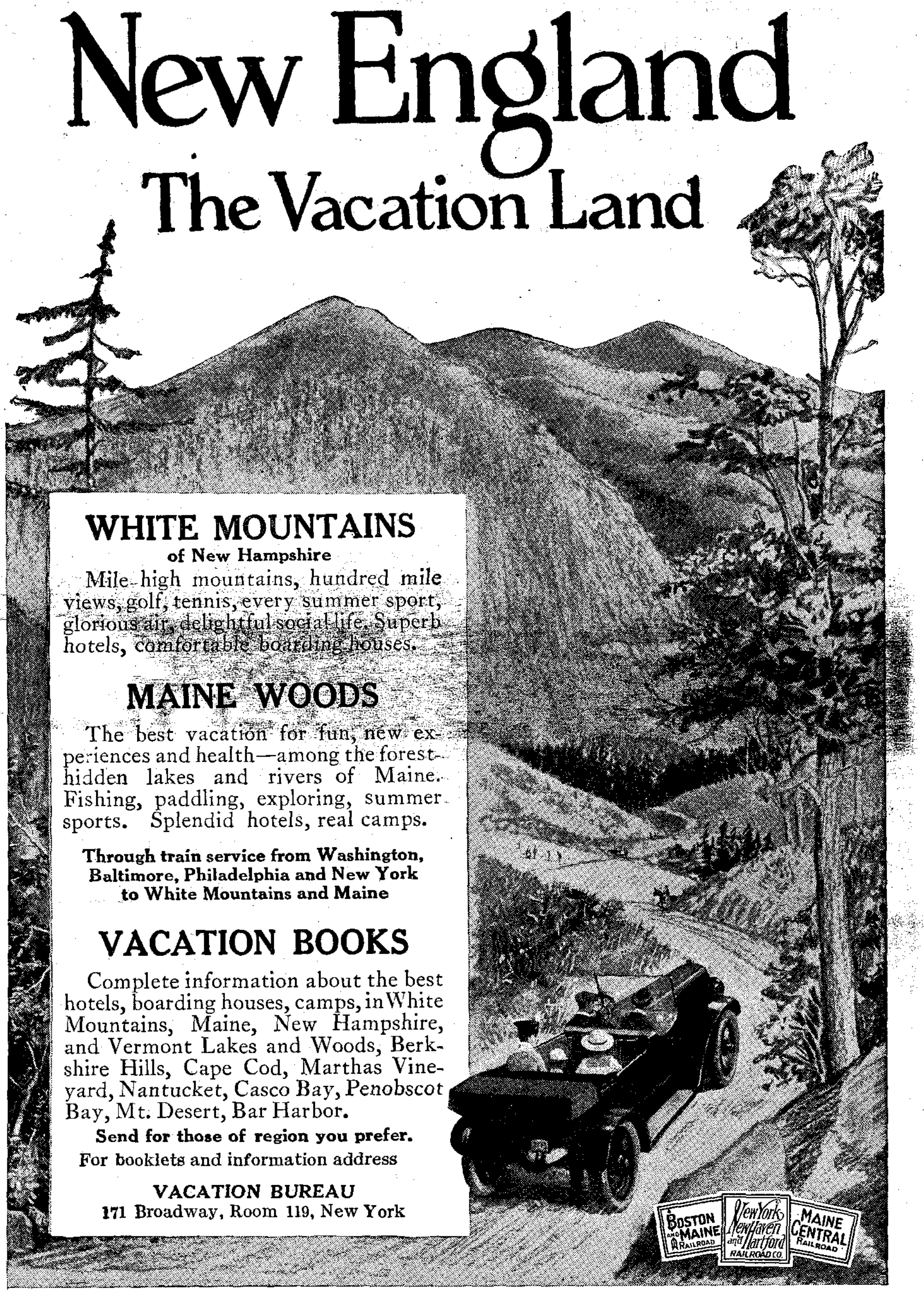
(1) Nietzsche died near Weimar, August 25, 1900. (2) George Bernard Shaw's principal work is "Man and Superman."

"A. W. R.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"(1) May one say an article is of the *highest degree of perfection*, and, in either case, what rule justifies the decision? (2) Also, is it not wrong to say 'We *loan* money'? Is not this form of the verb incorrect?"

(1) Yes, because perfection is an unattainable state except in mathematics. The custom of comparing "perfection" is more than six hundred years old. About the year 1315 Shoreham (see "Early English Texts") wrote, "The ordre of deakne thet hys of *more perfeccioun* than hys ordre of subdeakne." In Billingsley's "Euclid" (Bk. III, introduction, p. 81: 1570) one may read that "Of al figures the circle is of *most absolute perfection*"; in Shakespeare's "Richard III." (act iv, sc. 4: 1594) one finds "Yong Yorke, he is but boote, because both they matcht not the *high* perfection of my losse"; and in "Pericles" (act i, sc. 1: 1608) "To knit in her their *best* perfections." Swift in 1711 wrote that "the Roman language arrived at *great perfection* before it began to decay" ("Improving the English Tongue," p. 6), and Tyndall ("Glaciers," vol. ii, ch. xxvii, p. 376: 1860) explained that in different glaciers certain veins "display *various degrees of perfection.*" In this case, as in many other cases in English, usage has established a form of expression that would be pleonastic if perfection were attainable by man. (2) The use of "loan" as a verb dates from the year 1200, and is therefore more than seven hundred years old. It is sometimes erroneously restricted to the United States by British lexicographers, but has been found used in English state papers and literature steadily from that time.

"C. B.," New York, N. Y.—(1) Which is correct: '*Agreeable* to our conversation, I am, etc.,' or '*Agreeably* to our conversation, I am, etc.'? (2) Also, is it proper to say 'I *graduated* from, etc.,' or is 'I *was graduated* from, etc.,' the only proper form of this verb?"

(1) "*Agreeably* to" is the correct form, because the rules of grammar require the adverb to be used, *not the adjective.* (2) Both forms are correct.



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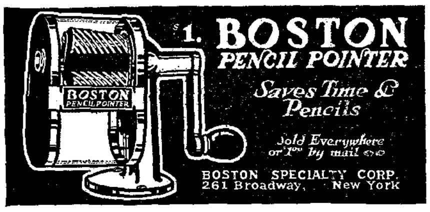

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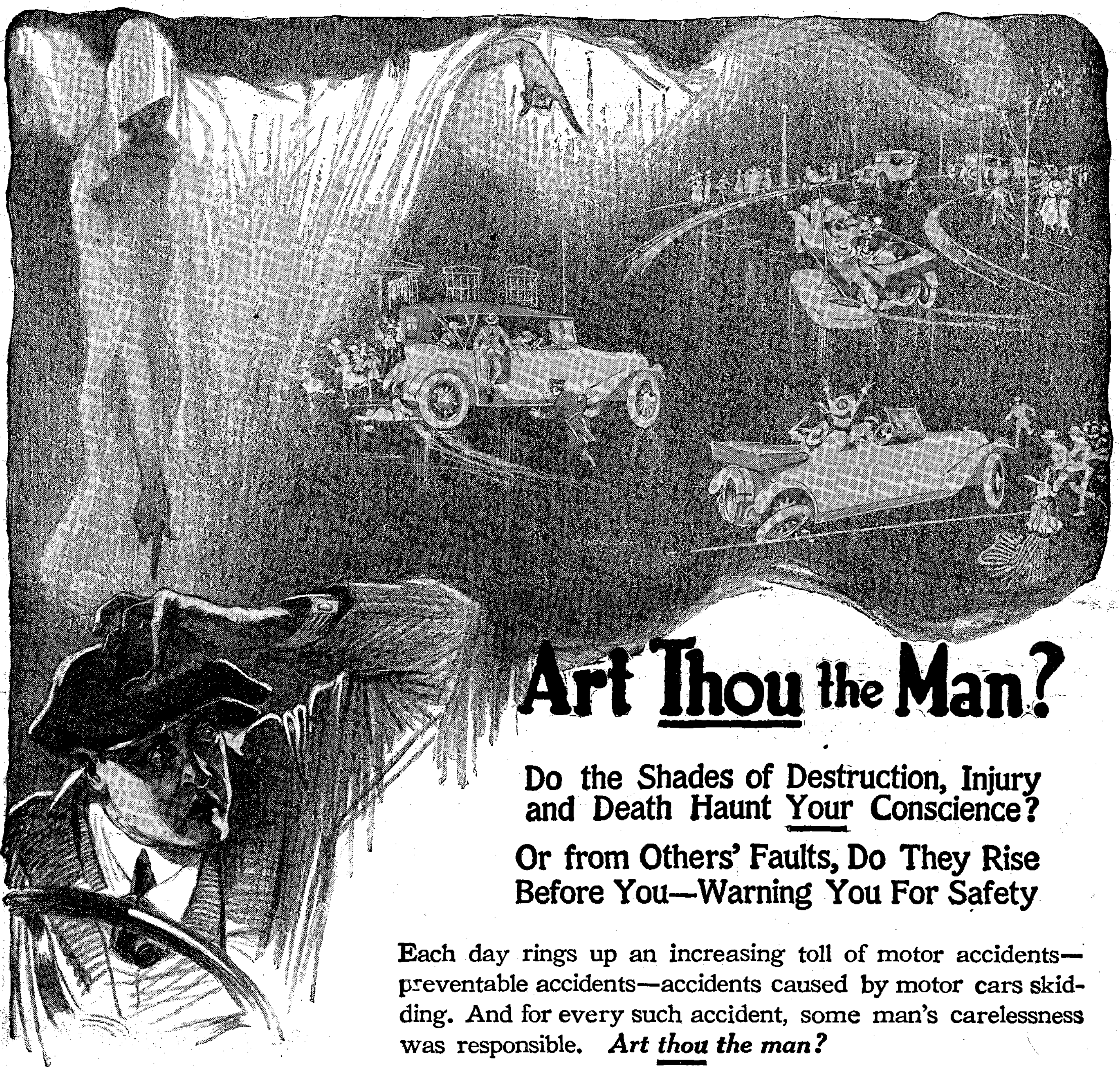

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